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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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20 July 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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WESTERN EUROPE

LIAOWANG ON ZHAO'S FORTHCOMING EUROPEAN TRIP

HK270639 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 22, 28 May 84 p 6

[Article by Huang Sixian [7806 1835 63432: "Strengthen Friendly Cooperation and Safeguard World Peace--on Premier Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Western Europe"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang will start, on 30 May, his nearly 3-week European tour, which will take him to France, Belgium, the EC, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Italy. It will be the first official and friendly visit to Western Europe by a Chinese head of government since the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress. This is a major event in Sino-West European relations and a diplomatic event of far-reaching significance to consolidate these ties.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's forthcoming visit to Western Europe is aimed at strengthening friendly cooperation, expanding economic exchanges, and safeguarding world peace. Although West European countries are far from China geographically and have different social systems, there are no direct conflicts of interest between them. West European countries share identical or similar views with China on many major international issues. On many international occasions, the two sides can consult and coordinate with each other. In the economic field, they have a desire to cooperate further in many areas for the benefit of both sides. Therefore, there exists a broad prospect and a sound foundation for more friendly cooperation between China and Western Europe.

The six nations which Zhao Ziyang is going to visit, except for Sweden and Norway, are all member countries of the EC. China's relationship with the EC has been developing steadily since the establishment of diplomatic relations in November 1983. Now, the EC is one of the biggest trading partners of China, second to Japan. Revival of the tie between the two sides have been greatly strengthened and a [word indistinct] of carrying out regular political consultations has been established. Cooperation between the two sides in many areas is developing steadily.

France will be the first leg of Premier Zhao Ziyang's six-nation European tour. In 1964, France was the first Western power to establish diplomatic relations with China. Over the past 20 years, the two countries have promoted friendly cooperation in many spheres. The visit of President Francois Mitterrand to China last year added a new chapter to the annals of Sino-French friendly relations.

Contracts between China and Belgium can be dated from the middle of the 17th century. The observatory outside the Jianguo Wall Gate of Beijing, called Nanhuairen, which was designed and built by a Belgian missionary, still stands erect. This is the most telling witness of long cultural exchanges between China and Belgium. Since the founding of long cultural exchanges between China and Belgium established diplomatic relations in 1972, friendly cooperation and economic and trade relations between the two countries have been continuously strengthened.

Scandinavian countries have friendly relations with China. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway were among the first Western countries which proclaimed recognition of and established diplomatic relations with new China. In recent years, great progress has been made in China's trade with Sweden, Denmark, and Norway and bilateral cooperation in the economic and technical fields has become much closer.

Italy will be the last leg of Premier Zhao Ziyang's six-nation European tour. The achievements of the Italian traveler Marco Polo in the 13th century in China, where he stayed and worked for 17 years, have long gone down in history as a symbol of friendship between the Chinese and Italian peoples. Italy is one of the Western countries which established trade relations with new China during the initial period following its founding. Over recent years, political relations between the two countries have also been strengthened. The visit of Italian President Sandro Pertini to China in 1980 was the first made by an Italian head of state, symbolizing the smooth development of Sino-Italian friendly relations.

During his six-nation European tour, Premier Zhao will hold talks with the leaders of these West European countries on matters of common concern. He will also make important speeches on China's independent peaceful foreign policy and the policy of opening China to the outside world. West European countries and China all face the common task of opposing hegemonism, maintaining national security, and safeguarding world peace. China supports Western Europe in its active role in international affairs. A strong and united Western Europe is not only in the interests of its people but also an important factor in maintaining world peace and security. It is believed that the Chinese Premier's forthcoming visit will strengthen China's political and economic ties and cooperation with Western Europe and will put Sino-West European relations on a firmer foundation of safeguarding world peace and consolidating economic cooperation with Western Europe.

CSO: 4000/395

WESTERN EUROPE

ITALIAN MINISTER GIVES LUNCHEON FOR ZHAO

OW161626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Milan, Italy, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--Italian Minister Without Portfolio Francesco Forte gave a luncheon here today in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

In his speech at the luncheon, Forte, who is in charge of European Economic Community coordination policies, said the Italian Government is confident in a further development in the economic and technological cooperation between Italy and China and in the friendship between the two peoples after the successful visit of the Chinese premier.

He said further development should be made in trade between the two countries. It is not important whether to register surplus or deficit, but it is important to promote trade, he added.

He also said that in the process of achieving the unification and unity of Europe, European countries should help each other and coordinate with China.

In his reply, Premier Zhao described his talks with Italian leaders in the past few days as "fruitful".

A principal objective of his visit is to enhance the economic and technological cooperation between China and Italy and to promote the friendship between their peoples, he said, adding that he is convinced that a new situation of Sino-Italian economic and technological cooperation will emerge after his visit.

The Chinese premier said his visit to Italy has left him a deep and good impression. He was warmly applauded when he said the visit was arranged as the last leg of his European tour because the last show is often the best.

Premier Zhao praised Milan, Italy's largest industrial and commercial center, for its contribution to promoting the friendship and the economic and technological cooperation between Italy and China.

Among those attending the luncheon were President of the Lombardia Regional Government Giuseppe Guzzetti, President of the Lombardia Regional Parliament Renzo Peruzzotti, Governor of Milan Province Vincenzo Vicari and President of the Italy-China Economic and Cultural Exchange Association Vittorino Colombo.

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

FRG ON REAGAN'S ARMS TALKS--Bonn, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--The Federal German Government today welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's acceptance of talks with the Soviet Union on space arms and favored the President's proposal for resumption of nuclear arms talks between the two superpowers. A government spokesman said in a statement today that Moscow's response to Reagan's proposal was unsatisfactory and hoped it is not a final decision. The Soviet Union urged the United States last Friday to hold talks on anti-satellite weapons. The Soviet proposal was quickly received with a U.S. agreement to meet as suggested, coupled with a proposal that the stalled negotiations on strategic and medium-range nuclear missiles should be resumed simultaneously. But the U.S. proposal was turned down by the Soviets. The spokesman said that the government held that negotiations between the two countries on space arms, strategic weapons and medium-range nuclear missiles are necessary. Only when the U.S.-Soviet talks resumed could the arms control talks between the East and the West be reopened, he said. [Text] [OW031343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 3 Jul 84]

FRENCH AIR FORCE 'MIRAGE 2000'--Paris, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--The first group of 15 Mirage 2000 jet fighters were handed over to the French Air Force today. The French made fighter has a speed of over 2,400 kilometers per hour (about 1,500 miles) and can reach an altitude of 18,000 meters (60,000 feet). Equipped with sophisticated electronic instruments the fighter can intercept at any altitude. The development of the Mirage 2000 demonstrates that France is seeking a policy of military independence now that the U.S.-Soviet arms race has been intensified. At the end of 1988, 243 of France's 450 fighters will be Mirage 2000s. France has sold 104 of the new aircraft to India, Egypt, Peru and other countries. [Text] [OW031518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 3 Jul 84]

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'SOCIALIST ALIENATION' VIEWED AS INIMICAL TO SOCIALISM

Guiyang GUIZHOU SHEHUI KEXUE GUIZHOU SOCIAL SCIENCE in Chinese No 2,
20 Mar 84 pp 21-24

Article by Wang Yangxiang 3769 3057 4382 and Dun Zhanmin 7319 0594
3046 /: "How Does the Theory of 'Socialist Alienation' Deviate From
Marxism?" /

Text In the past several years, some people have energetically advocated the theory of "socialist alienation," and this is one important manifestation of spiritual pollution on the theoretical front. To clear away this spiritual pollution, we must expose the fact that this view deviates from the essence of Marxism.

I. The Theory of "Socialist Alienation" Takes as Its Premise a Distortion of Marx's Idea of Alienation

The concept of alienation is a historical category. Rousseau, a thinker of the 18th-century Enlightenment, put forward the concept of alienation as the relinquishing of the people's power to a political structure. Hegel made alienation a historical category and incorporated it into his speculative philosophy as a conceptual category in itself. Feuerbach used alienation primarily to criticize religious theology, his basic idea being that God is the alienation of man from his essential self." Feuerbach's view of alienation was based upon an acceptance of an abstract, constant essence of man, and the foundation was the humanism of historical idealism.

Marx's idea of alienation derived from Hegel's and Feuerbach's ideas, even though he later criticized their notions of alienation. In his "Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844," Marx pointed out that private property is a product of alienated labor and is also the prerequisite for alienation. He also said: "Communism is the positive sublation of private property, namely, man's self-alienation." Thus Marx transferred the category of alienation from the field of pure theory to the domain of social practice, analyzed the economic relationships of capitalism, and tried to bring to light, through alienated labor, the essential connections between labor and private ownership.

Beginning with his "Theses on Feuerbach" and "The German Ideology," there were indications that Marx had already grown into a mature Marxist. At this time he put forward the basic theory of historical materialism. In his later, mature works, from "The Communist Manifesto" to "Das Kapital," although he still used the concept of alienation, he did so primarily to expose the exploitation and oppression of the worker by capital, and it was no more than a "technical term of philosophy" that was "temporarily used" for the understanding of philosophers. That is to say, at this time Marx no longer made the concept of alienation a central concept running through his entire philosophy. For this reason, he sharply criticized the German "orthodox socialists" for overusing the concept of alienation, and he criticized the Young Hegelians for "saying that any object or relation is a thing alienated from myself and is my alienation," and for "turning these relations and individuals into completely abstract expressions of alienation." Marx also firmly criticized the viewpoint that explains socialism from the perspective of man's abstract essence, maintaining that communism does not start by looking for 'essences.'" After Marx founded the doctrine of historical materialism, from first to last he made this scientific world outlook his method of observing social phenomena and of analyzing the economic relationships of capitalism. Moreover, he discarded the use of the canopy of alienation to observe social phenomena, instead establishing a scientific basis for the observation of social phenomena and the doctrine of socialism. Thus it can be seen that the formation of Marx's nation of alienation involved a process of development from Hegel's to Feuerbach's ideas and from Marx's theory of alienation in his early period to his mature view of alienation. This process was consistent with the process of change in Marx's philosophical thought. One certainly must not blur the various stages of Marx's idea of alienation by taking the immature ideas of his early years as authentic Marxism.

After Marx became a Marxist he used the alienation category only to expose the wage labor system of capitalism, and because capitalism is only a temporary historical phenomenon it reflects those temporary phenomena of the alienation category, which is also historical and temporary. Marx never used this category to explain socialist phenomena.

The theory of "socialist alienation" confuses the theory of alienating in Marx's early period with his mature nation of alienation and obliterates the distinction between the socialist system and the capitalist system. It expands Marx's specific intent to use alienation as a critique of capitalism into a category possessing universal meaning and elevates it as the central concept of Marxism. This actually is the opposite path that Marx took in forming Marxism from its immature stage. Marx went from Hegel's objective idealism through Feuerbach's humanism to the dialectical materialism and historical materialism of Marxism. The theory of "socialist alienation" forsakes the historical materialism established by Marx and goes backward in advocating that humanism's theory of alienation possesses universal meaning.

II. The Crucial Point of the Theory of "Socialist Alienation" Is Its Negation of the Socialist System

The theory of "socialist alienation" distorts Marx's concept of alienation by hoisting the banner of humanism, and with this as a weapon it criticizes socialism, thus inevitably creating a serious situation involving doubts about and negation of the socialist system.

First of all, the theory of "socialist alienation" says that the division of labor that exists in a socialist society is the cause of alienation in socialism. For example, some people say: "The existing division of labor in a socialist society is the basis for the existing alienation." Marx indeed said that the division of labor is a form of alienation and is also the necessary condition for producing alienation. But what kind of division of labor was Marx talking about? What Marx talked about as being the division of labor, that is a form of and condition for alienation, was the spontaneous, old-type division of labor, that is, private ownership of the means of production. Marx pointed out that division of labor "reduces the worker from being a machine to being a pure appendage of the machine." "Division of labor and private ownership of the means of production are two synonyms, they mean the same thing." It is thus obvious that what Marx regarded as the expression of alienation was also the division of labor conditioned by alienation, and meant the division of labor under conditions of the capitalist society, which was a division of labor that was of the old type and spontaneous and that possessed an antagonistic nature. Socialism's division of labor is not like this, because socialism has achieved the public ownership of the means of production and the laboring people have already become the masters of the country. Therefore, the nature of the redivision of labor existing under socialism is different, and socialism has already eliminated the antagonistic nature and spontaneous nature of the old-type division of labor. When discussing the differences existing in the Soviet Union between industry and agriculture, city and countryside, physical labor and mental labor, Stalin pointed out that between them "the bases for antagonism have already been eliminated by our country's present socialist system." The division of labor existing under the socialist system in essence is no longer a form that expresses alienation, and is also no longer a condition for producing alienation. The basis and necessary conditions for socialist alienation talked about by the "theory of socialist alienation" basically do not exist.

The theory of "socialist alienation" expounds in a focused manner on the so-called "overall alienation" of socialism. There are even people who say that there exist in a socialist society overall, universal phenomena of political, economic, and ideological alienation.

They say: "Alienation is the concentrated expression of all the malpractices of socialism, and it provides the most scientific explanation for the existence of a large number of ugly phenomena in society." Precisely on this basis, they say that in a socialist society "man's world is constantly being devalued, and the world of objects (including power) is constantly rising in value," and that alienation makes people "become both pitiful and worthless animals," even saying: "The source of socialist alienation is the socialist system itself." This is to remove the specific, historical meaning of Marx's idea of alienation, and directly brings in the language in which Marx criticized the capitalist system as a criticism of the socialist system, and directly ascribes to the socialist system the ugly phenomena inherent in a capitalist society, denying the essential difference between the socialist system and the capitalist system. The principles of the scientific socialisms of Marxism tell us that the purpose of the proletariat's socialist revolution is to eliminate alienation. Under the socialist system, private ownership has been abolished and public ownership established, and distribution according to work has been put into practice. All of this abolishes exploitation, and thus also abolishes labor's alienation.

How are the scars of the old society that exist in the socialist society to be recognized? This is another area in which the theory of "socialist alienation" creates confusion. The authors of the Marxist classics have always maintained that, because socialism emerged from the womb of the old society, it unavoidably bears the scars of the old society in many respects. In our actual life these scars really exist, including bureaucratism, unhealthy tendencies, as well as weak links in production relations and the superstructure that are unsuitable for the development of the production forces. Without the slightest doubt, all these things are contradictions that must be resolved in the advance of socialism. However, it should be noted here that the authors of the Marxist classics have always called these problems the "scars of the old society" and never called them "alienation." The "scars" are remnants of the old society in the public ownership base that are being overcome, and they themselves are not "alienation;" "alienation" is the product and manifestation of the private ownership base. "Scars" and "alienation" differ in the following three aspects: 1) "Scars" are things of a partial nature, but alienation possesses the nature of a whole; 2) the contradiction of the "scars" is of a nonantagonistic nature, but the contradiction of "alienation" is of an antagonistic nature; and 3) the "scars" are being constantly adjusted, resolved, and overcome by the socialist society itself, but the elimination of "alienation" must be achieved through social revolution. The theory of "socialist alienation" denies these differences and calls alienation what are obviously only the scars of the old society and boundlessly exaggerates the scope and scale of alienation, saying that there is alienation in each domain of socialist society, that is, overall alienation. This is a total repudiation of socialism.

III. The Theoretical Basis of the Theory of "Socialist Alienation" Is Humanistic Idealism

That the theory of "socialist alienation" has appeared in our country in the past several years is not fortuitous; it has its philosophical basis. This philosophical basis is the so-called "study of man" that has recently entered China, and its origin is humanism, which was long ago criticized by the founders of Marxism.

After World War II, and especially in the past 20 years or so, in the West there has gradually sprung up a so-called "philosophy of man," or what is called "the study of man," which meets the needs of imperialism and the bourgeoisie for opposing socialism and Marxism. Existentialism, personalism, and structuralism can all be considered schools of this "study of man" ideological trend. They have openly put forward the proposition that man is to be made the starting point and center of philosophy; under the pretense of studying, being concerned about, respecting, and focusing man, they advocate with all their might the abstract theory of human nature and humanitarianism. Following the implementation of our country's policy of opening to the outside world (which is absolutely necessary and completely correct), the cultural interchange with foreign countries, and the introduction into China of the science and technology of some advanced countries, there have also appeared in large numbers the dregs of the bourgeoisie, and of which is the so-called "study of man." Some people do not use Marxism but rather use the "study of man" to sum up our experiences and lessons and to comment on the faults during our advance. In this atmosphere, some theoretical workers have been taken prisoner by the "study of man." In their view, our past stress only on the philosophy of dialectical materialism and historical materialism was inadequate, and thus they blame us for "neglecting for a long time the question of man in philosophical studies." They raise a cry of warning that now the so-called "study of man" must be used to "supplement" the historical materialism of Marxism, when they really would use it to transform or replace the Marxist philosophy and Marxism. The expression "man is the starting point of Marxism" is the concentrated embodiment of this trend of thought. The "theory of socialist alienation" was produced against the background of the great inundation of this "study of man," and it is the expression and derivative of the anti-Marxist "study of man."

The theory of "socialist alienation" makes abstract human nature, man's essence, and humanitarianism the starting point for observing society, and uses them to design a pattern of socialism. For example, some articles pick out and advocate the words and phrases of Feuerbach's humanism, which the nature Marx had already abandoned. They say: "Marx said: 'The purpose of all history is to make "man" become a perceptual, conscious object and to make the requirement for "man to be man" become the preparation for the (natural, perceptual) requirement.' The development of history is nothing more than a

process of man's preparation and formation. Mankind's consciousness of its own characteristic strength as man is the basis of man's total value and dignity, and is a powerful force for promoting man's development and perfection." Here people do not see, as they do in historical materialism, the production forces, this most fundamental motive force for mankind's historical development; they ignore the contradiction between the forces of production and relations of production and they ignore class struggle, which is the expression of this contradiction in class society, this lever promoting the advance of history. What people see is only abstract-man and abstract consciousness concerning man. From this we can see that they have already completely abandoned the historical materialism of Marxism! For example, they say: "Everything for man. This is the yardstick with which to measure all social behavior and the criterion by which to distinguish all ideological theories." They also say: "Man's value and the degree of man's emancipation are the indicators for inspecting the superiority of socialism." Their pattern designed for socialism is also permeated with this kind of preaching about abstract man. For example they say: "In a socialist society, dehumanization must truly be eliminated and man's value must be fully respected." They even nakedly raise the slogans of "human rights," "democracy, liberty peace," which were put forward in the period of the bourgeois revolution. These are conditions that the bourgeoisie can completely accept.

The "theory of socialist alienation" emerged precisely from the womb of these words and phrases about abstract man. Proceeding from abstract man, these people think that any society, system, behavior, thought, theory, and so forth that does not uniform to their so-called "human nature," "human essence," and "human value" is, in all cases, alienation.

The theory of "socialist alienation" is nothing more than the so-called "study of man," and it also proceeds from abstract human nature and man's essence. The bourgeois "study of man" serves as the theoretical basis of the "theory of socialist alienation." Because this bourgeois, anti-Marxist "study of man" departs from actual social relations and from social requirements and organizational discipline, and abstractedly talks about the individual's liberty, value, and rights, it can only encourage the pernicious development of the bourgeoisie's individualism and jeopardize the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In particular, the "theory of socialist alienation," which is derived from this theoretical basis, in essence completely negates our socialist system. Therefore, when cleaning up spiritual pollution, we must also get rid of this theoretical foundation for the "theory of socialist alienation."

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG: PROVINCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK020407 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Over the past year, our province has scored remarkable achievements in party building in the course of party rectification and economic construction. After the promulgation of the central decision on party rectification, the party organizations and the broad masses of party members across the province have extensively studied, relayed, and implemented it. The provincial-level leading bodies including the standing committees of the provincial CPC committee, and the provincial government's party group, and the various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus of the provincial level organs have been designated as the first group of party rectification units. They have started comprehensive party rectification since last winter.

Since the party rectification, the provincial-level units have sponsored 412 party-member rotational training courses and have conducted education on basic knowledge of the party for 5,724 party members who have been recruited into the party since 1966.

Many units have taken the initiative in investigating and handling cases concerning party style so as to further improve it. The provincial-level organs have discovered 806 cases involving cadres who occupied excessive houses, and about 98 percent of these cases had been handled. The party organizations where party rectification has not yet been conducted have not adopted a wait-and-see attitude. They have studied documents and conducted reforms before party rectification. The province as a whole has sponsored 16,400 training courses for party members with 2.73 million party members attending. Since last winter, some 77,000 rural party branches have been readjusted, accounting for 90 percent of the total number of rural party branches. Of the 5,400 units which conducted enterprise consolidation, about 70 percent also consolidated their party organizations. Stimulated by the party rectification work, the broad masses of party members have played a vanguard and exemplary role on all fronts, thus promoting the province's economic development. During the period between January and May, the province's total industrial output value increased 11.98 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Despite the serious drought during last winter and this spring, the province still reaped a bumper wheat harvest.

Over the past year, the CPC committees at all levels, in line with the four requirements for cadres, have carried out organizational reform, and strengthened leading bodies and the building of the cadre ranks. So far, about 94 percent of the leading bodies of the provincial-level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus has been readjusted and the restructuring of leading bodies of prefectures, cities, and counties has been totally completed. About 70 percent of counties have completed turning communes into townships. The age and educational structures of the newly readjusted leading bodies have been further improved. In line with the spirit of the party rectification decision, the party organizations at all levels have conscientiously attended to party member recruitment work. Intellectuals and rural specialized peasant households accounted for a fairly large proportion of the newly recruited party members. Of the more than 50,000 party members recruited last year, 23 percent were scientific and technical workers. Presently, the broad masses of party members in the province are working hard on the various fronts so as to greet the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding with outstanding achievements.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW191241 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Eighth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress began in Hefei on 18 June. Items on the session's agenda include: Reporting on the guidelines of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC; hearing and examining the provincial people's government's reports on strengthening the building of small towns and townships and on energetically improving circulation channels in order to promote commodity production in rural areas; examining and adopting Anhui's draft procedures for the administration of country fair trade and food hygiene; examining and adopting Anhui's draft provisions for the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of women and children; and approving appointments and dismissals.

Su Tu, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the plenary session yesterday morning. Zhang Zuoyin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, delivered a report on the guidelines of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC.

After briefing the participants on the proceedings of the NPC session, Vice Chairman Zhang Zuoyin told them about Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government; the PRC Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities and the PRC Military Service Law; and the work reports of the NPC Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Vice Chairman Zhang Zuoyin called on the members of the provincial people's congress standing committee to quickly and conscientiously disseminate the guidelines of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, to study and implement the documents, resolutions and law adopted at the session and to do their work well.

Also attending yesterday's plenary session were Huang Yan, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou and Zheng Huizhou, all vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Attending the session as observers were Meng Fulin, vice governor of Anhui; (Han Yinping), vice president of the Higher People's Court of Anhui; and (Wang Yice), deputy chief procurator of Anhui's procuratorate. Also attending the session as observers were responsible persons of departments and units and mass organizations, as well as responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees of some cities and counties in Anhui.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

JIANGSU CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION

OW201321 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The Seventh Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended in Nanjing this afternoon.

Vice Chairman Zhong Guochu presided over today's plenary session. After hearing Vice Governor Yang Yongyi's explanations on the "provisional regulations on popularizing universal primary education in Jiangsu Province (draft)" and the "provisional regulations on eliminating illiteracy in Jiangsu Province (draft)," the session seriously discussed the draft regulations. The standing committee members maintained that it is of great significance to run primary education well in order to raise the nation's scientific, cultural, ideological and moral standards. Elimination of illiteracy is also a necessary condition for enhancing the urban and rural people's scientific, technological and cultural levels and for building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

To swiftly change the situation in the province of illiteracy elimination work falling behind economic growth and of tardiness in popularizing primary education, it is absolutely necessary to take legislative measures to ensure fulfillment of universal primary education and accomplishment of the historical task of wiping out illiteracy. The meeting decided to amend the two draft regulations and to submit them to the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress for deliberation. The meeting approved in principle the work report of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee, and entrusted Vice Chairman He Binghao with making amendments according to the views presented by the standing committee members at the session. The amended work report will be presented at the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress.

Today's meeting also discussed, in accordance with the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee's suggestion, a namelist of candidate standing committee members to be elected at the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, and consented to submit the namelist to the congress presidium for examination and decision.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

ANHUI: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE ENDS 21 JUN

OW240550 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The eighth session of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee closed in Hefei on 21 June. The meeting adopted a decision on stepping up the construction of small towns; a decision on collecting funds for building key projects in energy, transport and water conservancy in Anhui; and the measures for the supervision of food hygiene in urban and rural trade fairs in Anhui. The meeting also approved personnel appointments and removals.

During the session, the committee members heard a report by (Zhou Weihai), director of the provincial public health department, explaining the draft measures for the supervising food hygiene in urban and rural trade fairs in Anhui Province. The draft measures were discussed. They heard a report by (Tian Lei), vice chairman of the legislative affairs committee of the provincial people's congress standing committee, explaining the draft regulations on protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children in Anhui Province. The draft regulations were discussed. The meeting also discussed a proposal presented by the provincial people's government concerning collecting funds for building key construction projects in energy, transport and water conservancy in Anhui.

Su Yu, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the plenary session on the afternoon of 21 June. He delivered a speech before the session closed.

Other vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee attending the plenary session on the afternoon of 21 June were Huang Yan, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou and Zheng Huaizhou.

Attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and other provincial departments concerned; comrades of the prefectural party committees in charge of liaison with the people's

congresses; and responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses of some cities and counties.

The eighth session of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee approved a namelist of appointment on 21 June. It decided to appoint (Sun Zhenhong) deputy director of the office of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

JIANGSU CPPCC SECOND SESSION CLOSES 26 JUN

OW271335 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee came to a victorious close on the afternoon of 26 June, after it successfully completed its tasks.

Sitting in the front row on the rostrum were Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Wei Yongyi, Wang Zhao quan, Ding Guangxun, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, Ouyang Huilin, Zuo Ai, Chen Minzhi, Chen Suiheng, Cheng Bingwen, Du Ziwei and Gong Weizhen, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Li Qingkui, vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the closing ceremony on invitation. The closing ceremony was presided over by the provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Ding Guangxun.

Vice Chairman Wei Yongyi delivered a closing speech. He said: We should create a new situation in the work of the provincial CPPCC committee through reform. We should rationally reform our guiding principle, working style, operations and organizational structure. We should take full advantage of the CPPCC's strong points in talented persons, and organize the CPPCC committee members and persons from all circles to suggest ways and means to reform Jiangsu's economic system, and implement the policy of opening to the outside world. We should do solid work, and make more contributions to an earlier reunification of the motherland.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

HAN PEIXIN ATTENDS JIANGSU CONGRESS OPENING

OW221325 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress opened ceremoniously at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing on the morning of 20 June. The current congress has 1,294 deputies, 1,047 of whom were present on 20 June, thus constituting a quorum.

The executive chairmen of the congress session on 20 June were Chu Jiang, Xin Shaobo, Kuang Yaming, He Binghao, Liu Shuxun, Zhong Guochu and Li Qingkui. Seated in the rostrum were members of the presidium of the provincial people's congress Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Sun Han, Liu Lin, Bao Houchang, and (Tian Zhonghan). Hui Yuyu, member of the CPC Central Committee's Advisory Commission, attended the opening ceremony on invitation. Others who attended the opening ceremony on invitation were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, provincial government, provincial CPPCC committee, and provincial military district Gu Xiulian, Zhou Ze, (Zeng Sen), Jin Xun, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, Zhang Xuwu, Li Zhizhong, and Wei Yongyi, and responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court and procuratorate Zhu Ze and Qin Jie.

At 0800 Chu Jiang, executive chairman of the congress session and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, declared the meeting open.

The government work report presented by provincial Governor Gu Xiulian was divided into three parts: 1) achievements in all fields of work scored by Jiangsu in the past year, primarily analyzing how reform promoted economic work and pointing out shortcomings and problems in government work; 2) four strategic tasks for the present and for a long time to come; 3) emphasis on two major tasks, namely, structural reform and opening to the outside world.

At the opening ceremony, (Yu Guan), vice chairman of the provincial commission on planned economy, read a report prepared by Chen Huanyou, provincial vice governor and concurrently chairman of the provincial commission on planned economy who was absent because of official business. The report was entitled "Report on the fulfillment of the 1983 national economic plan and the draft plan for 1984 national economic and social development." (Jiang Qiwen), director of the provincial finance department, made a "report on the 1983 final accounts and the 1984 draft budget."

Attending the meeting as observers were CPPCC members attending the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, responsible persons of the standing committees of people's congresses of some cities and counties, as well as responsible persons of provincial-level departments concerned.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS ANNIVERSARY FORUM

OW021122 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The organization and the propaganda departments of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee jointly held a forum at the hall of the Shanghai Exhibition Pavilion on the afternoon of 30 June to commemorate the founding anniversary of the party on 1 July. The forum urged all Communist Party members in the municipality to actively plunge into party rectification, stand in the forefront of reform, and bring into full play the exemplary vanguard role of the communists in the new historical period.

Present at the forum were Wu Fushan, leader of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification in Shanghai; Ruan Chongwu, secretary of the municipal party committee; Huang Ju, its standing committee member; and Li Gancheng, adviser to the municipal party committee. Ye Shangzhi, deputy director of the organization department, presided.

Comrade Ruan Chongwu speaks at the forum. He said: The best way and most significant action to commemorate the 63d founding anniversary of the great, glorious and correct CPC is to do a good job in party rectification, reform, and the opening of the door. He pointed out: At present the main trend in Shanghai's urban reform is very good. It is necessary to strengthen party leadership and intensify the political and ideological work in the course of reform in order to unify everyone's thinking on the basis of the party's line, principles and policies. It is necessary to rely on the Communist Party members in the municipality, bring into full play their backbone and exemplary vanguard role, make full use of Shanghai's advantages, and work hard to make the urban reform in the municipality a success.

The forum was attended by 100 Communist Party members and advanced individuals who have carried out reform on various fronts.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

CHEN GUODONG SPEECH AT JIEFANG RIBAO ANNIVERSARY

OW140825 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 84 p 1

[Excerpts] In a speech at a meeting commemorating the 35th anniversary of JIEFANG RIBAO on 28 May, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, put forth a seven-point proposal for improving party newspaper and mass media work.

1. A party newspaper must uphold party spirit and maintain ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee. As a propaganda tool of the party, a party newspaper must unconditionally propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies, uphold the four fundamental principles and maintain unity with the party Central Committee. It must not go its own way and to different things.
2. A Shanghai newspaper must have its special characteristics. It is necessary to combine the reality of Shanghai in propagating the party's line, principles and policies. Shanghai shoulders a heavy but honorable task in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. It should try to make the greatest possible contribution to the modernization program in the whole country and score achievements in the new global technological revolution. The political and economic situation in Shanghai has become better and better in recent years, but difficulties and problems remain. A Shanghai newspaper should give publicity to these specific questions in order to guide and promote the work in Shanghai.
3. A party newspaper must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts. Our party has always stressed the importance of factually reporting the news and refraining from making empty talk. Only truthful news reports can really convince and mobilize people. It is the fundamental principle of proletarian journalism, and a fine tradition of party newspapers to report the news factually. Our journalists must regard this principle as their code of conduct and conscientiously abide by it, never neglecting it at anytime.
4. A party newspaper must enhance its mass character and militancy. It must publicize good people and good things and correctly conduct criticism. It should not only report good news but also make criticism. Our party has always paid keen attention to criticism and self-criticism published in

newspapers; they are really effective. Some people who defy criticism of their mistakes by higher authorities may mend their ways when they are reported in newspapers. The same applies to some slow-going projects. If they are criticized by newspapers, conditions may change. In this regard, JIEFANG RIBAO and other newspapers have done a good job in the past 2 years. Currently, it is comparatively difficult to conduct criticism and self-criticism regarding our inner-party life and, with the mounting obstacles, it is even more difficult to conduct criticism in newspapers. The municipal party committee and the party committees at various levels must pay keen attention to this problem and correctly solve it by enhancing party spirit in the course of carrying out party rectification. Every front must take criticism by a party newspaper in a correct manner and regard it as a motive force to push the work forward. The party organizations at various levels must support and help party newspapers to correctly unfold criticism. Of course, it is a serious matter to make criticism in newspapers. Journalists should use this weapon carefully and effectively. Experience shows that the most important principle a newspaper must observe in making criticism is that what is criticized must have been checked. It is also necessary to enable the person criticized to defend himself, offer an explanation and make countercriticism. If the criticism a newspaper has made is wrong, it must itself also conduct self-criticism. Newspapers can further enhance their mass character and militancy if they frequently reflect the opinion and voice of the masses and correctly unfold criticism.

5. A party newspaper should be able to report news in a lively and interesting manner as the masses like to see or hear.

6. It is necessary to run the newspaper by the party. To run a newspaper well in the new period and under the new situation, it is necessary to stress the tradition of having not only journalists but also the party run the newspaper.

7. Journalists must step up their self-education. "A teacher must first teach himself." To educate people everyday, journalists must first educate themselves. Journalists of a party newspaper must first fulfill the requirement that the party newspaper should get the broad masses of cadres and people to comply. At the same time, they must continuously strive to raise their political awareness and theoretical understanding and improve their knowledge and writing skill. Journalists must strive to turn themselves into proletarian fighters of journalism, in name as well as in deed, with both political integrity and professional competence.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

ZHAO ZENGYI ATTENDS JIANGXI MEETING ON REFORMS

OWI82222 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government have decided to select Pingxiang and Jingdezhen cities as locations to carry out urban economic reforms on an experimental basis. A discussion meeting on 14 June was attended by responsible comrades in the two cities and the departments concerned at the provincial level. Zhao Zengyi, Ni Xianc, Qian Jiaming, and other comrades attended and addressed the meeting. The meeting held that the overall economic reforms in the cities on an experimental basis should be carried out systematically and intensively.

The meeting held that the key to carrying out urban economic reforms at present lies in transferring the decisionmaking power to the lower-level units and implementing the contract system. Efforts must be made to carry out reforms in the following six aspects:

1. In the field of planning, efforts must be made to carry out planning carefully and systematically.
2. With regard to the import of machinery and equipment from foreign countries, the city assigned to carry out reforms is authorized to screen and approve any case involving the use of foreign exchange kept by an enterprise itself for its own use to order machinery or equipment under U.S.\$1 million as well as any capital construction or small-scale construction project under 1.5 million yuan which are raised by the construction unit itself.
3. In delivering profits to the state, efforts must be made to regard the 1983 figures as a basic index and sign contracts to ensure continuous growth for a period of 4 years with an annual growth rate of 10 percent.
4. In the field of supplies, all necessary supplies covered by various plans must be delivered to all households and factories.
5. In structural establishment, cities assigned to carry out urban reforms on an experimental basis may proceed from reality and adopt flexible measures in this regard, instead of rigidly following the rules set by the provincial authority.

6. With regard to transferring the decisionmaking power of enterprises to the lower-level departments, and in order to make things convenient for the cities assigned to carry out urban economic reforms on an experimental basis and effect economic readjustments and promote economic development, enterprises now under provincial administration should be gradually placed under the management of those cities appointed to carry out the reforms on a trial basis.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG FETES SWISS DELEGATION

OW291339 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, met with and feted a delegation of the Swiss Labor Party Central Committee led by Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party, at noon yesterday.

Secretary Wang Fang, on behalf of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the Hangzhou City CPC Committee, expressed his warm welcome to the Swiss guests at the banquet. Briefing the delegation on Zhejiang's political and economic situation, he said: The province has political stability and unity and a thriving economy. The people in the province are full of confidence in the four socialist modernizations. Secretary Wang Fang also said: Long and friendly relations exist between the CPC and the Swiss Labor Party. The current visit to our country by the Swiss delegation which is led by General Secretary Magnin, and its cordial and friendly meetings with our party leaders will surely promote further the mutual understanding between the two parties and bring about constant development of the friendly relations between them. General Secretary Magnin said: It is of great significance for the delegation of the Swiss Labor Party Central Committee to visit China. The visit will enable us to witness the tremendous achievements made by the Chinese people in promoting production and improving living standards.

Present at the banquet to help entertain the guests were Li Dexin, a standing committee member of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Hangzhou City CPC Committee; and Fu Liangpin, deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office.

The delegation arrived in Hangzhou from Changzhou on 17 June. During their stay in Hangzhou, the distinguished guests visited the Dujinsheng silk mill and toured scenic spots around the West Lake. The delegation left Hangzhou for Beijing yesterday.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG: PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS 2D SESSION

OW270405 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The people's hall was arranged stately on the morning of 26 June. The Second Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress solemnly opened here. At 8:30, Li Fengping, executive chairman of the meeting and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, announced the opening of the meeting. All participants stood as the band struck up the national anthem.

Li Fengping delivered the opening speech. On behalf of the provincial people's government, Governor Xue Ju made a government work report to the meeting. The report consisted of two major parts. The first part reviewed the major achievements the various fronts in Zhejiang Province have scored since the holding of the First Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress over a year ago. The second part mainly dealt with the major tasks the province will face in building material and spiritual civilizations in the coming year, and the issues of restructuring of economic system and opening to the outside world, which should be properly implemented in carrying out the province's future economic work.

Those who were invited to attend the opening ceremony and who were seated on the rostrum were the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, provincial advisory commission, provincial planning commission, provincial people's government, provincial CPPCC committee and provincial military district, including Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, (Luo Gong), (Shen Guifang), (Li Dejin), Tie Ying, Zhang Jingtang, Chen Zuolin, (Li Debao), (Xu Quchao), Wang Jiayang, and (Yao Tao). Also seated on the rostrum were Mao Qihua, (Li Lanyan), (Lu Yichu), and Peng Ruilin.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

FUZHOU MILITARY REGION ADOPTS NEW CADRE EVALUATION SYSTEM

OW250919 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 24 Jun 84

[By correspondent Lei Zhiqing and reporter Yang Hefa]

[Text] Fuzhou, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--A certain army of the PLA Fuzhou Military Region has been using the cadre post promotion and demotion system on a trial basis for 1 year. As a result, over 220 incompetent cadres have been ordered to correct their errors within a set period, transferred to a lower level, relieved of their posts or demoted, while 686 cadres who are capable and promising and have taken the initiative to advance have been awarded or promoted. Cadres and fighters praise this system as a good measure to "punish the lazy, encourage the industrious, promote the good and demote the mediocre."

Drawing on the experience of the local authorities last June, this army has engaged in this reform of the cadres' management system on a trial basis. While strengthening ideological education, this army, in accordance with the limits of its authority over appointments and removals, has dealt with cadres who work sluggishly and lack initiative, whose ability falls short of the desired ability or who are unequal to their posts. Within a set period these cadres have become capable and achieved results in their work. They may be restored to their posts according to or ahead of schedule. Some may even be promoted.

The party committee of that army specifically pointed out: The reform of the cadres management system must help protect, support and assign qualified personnel devoted to reform. It is necessary to distinguish between cadres who have quite a few shortcomings but are creative in their work, and cadres who are irresponsible and act blindly and carelessly; and between cadres who dare to reform but who are slow in making progress and cadres who are incompetent. In handling cadres, we must integrate the masses' criticism and discussion with the party committee's overall evaluation and seek truth from facts and must not act impetuously.

The adoption of the cadre post promotion and demotion system has shaken up a number of people and spurred on a number of people. The party committee of that army has decided to transfer three incompetent regimental-level cadres

from their key leading posts and remove some incompetent battalion and company cadres from their posts or demote them. A company political instructor of a certain regiment worked hard and played an exemplary role. However, he was poorly educated and incompetent. After being in his post for 4 years, he had turned an advanced company into a backward unit. The party committee decided to remove him from his post, send him to receive more education and be assigned later to a new post in accordance with his studies. This event has aroused the vigilance of more than 300 of the army's cadres who are incompetent and lack initiative. They have come to understand that to meet the new situation in modernization, they must study hard to master true knowledge and skills and can no longer drift along aimlessly as in past days. Many people have made up their minds to raise their capability quickly and create a new situation in work at the grassroots units, or else they will voluntarily ask for dismissal or demotion.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI: CHEN GUODONG MEETS SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS

OW041445 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] According to our reporter (Zhu Weici), an 11-day symposium on reform in the management of higher educational institutions, cosponsored by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, concluded on the morning of 2 July in this municipality.

A summing-up speech was made at the symposium by He Dongchang, minister of education. He said: With regard to reform of higher educational institutions, we must make clear that the purpose of reform is to train more competent personnel and to achieve greater results in education. In no way should reform be interpreted merely as delegation of power to the lower levels, resulting in increase in income or, more specifically, in a bonus equivalent to 2 and 1/2 months of an average wage. Every school should set its work target and try to achieve that target through efforts to reform its management.

He Dongchang continued: In reforming the management of higher educational institutions, we should not rely on the same method in all cases. Nor should we rush headlong into mass action along the same pattern. Instead, our methods should vary from school to school and should be suited to local conditions. In making management reforms, it is, first of all, necessary to grasp the basic work. This includes readjustment of all levels of leading bodies, fixing the number of personnel, institution of the individual responsibility system, evaluation of job performance. Among these, evaluation of job performance is of key importance. There should be a clear distinction between good, fair, and poor performance.

He Dongchang pointed out: In making reform in higher educational institutions, it is necessary to give full scope to people's initiative and see to it that everyone is doing his job well. We do not approve of such methods as linking a teacher's remuneration with his students' scores or signing contracts for teaching work. This is because mental work has its own characteristics, and it is rather complicated to determine the quality and quantity of this work.

According to what this reporter learned from the symposium on reform of management of higher educational institutions, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel

and the Ministry of Education have designated seven institutions in the country to reform their wage systems on a trial basis. They include Jiatong and Fudan universities in Shanghai.

While the symposium was in session, leaders of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and the municipal government Chen Guodong, Ju Lijiao, and Wang Daohan met with representatives attending the symposium.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

SHANDONG: PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMISSION PLENARY SESSION

SK050357 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The third plenary session of the first Shandong Provincial Advisory Commission was held in Jinan from 30 June to 2 July. Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial advisory commission, and Wang Jinshan and Wu Kaizhang, vice chairmen of the provincial advisory commission, attended and presided over the session. Comrade Gao Keting made party rectification comparison and examination for the provincial advisory commission on behalf of its standing committee, and put forward opinions on the work plan for the second half of the year.

While making comparison and examination, the standing committee of the provincial advisory commission reviewed the work of the provincial advisory commission since its establishment last July, affirmed its achievements in serving as political advisor and assistant of the provincial CPC committee, examined and found out where they are lagging behind in maintaining ideological unity with the CPC Central Committee, in making the work of the provincial advisory commission to obey and serve the general goal and tasks of the party, and in correcting party style, summed up experience and put forward rectification and reform measures.

The plenary session studied and defined the main tasks for the provincial advisory commission in the second half of the year. They are: In line with the directives of the central authorities and the central discipline inspection commission, and the plans of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission should fulfill the party rectification tasks well from start to finish, strengthen the study on basic theories of Marx, Lenin, and Mao Zedong Thought, and the party's line, principles, and policies so as to maintain ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, actively carry out investigations and study in all fields with a center on the province's goal of achieving quadruple success ahead of schedule, attend to social work, and establish and improve the system of maintaining ties with members of the advisory commission.

During the session, participants were also briefed by responsible persons of the provincial economic and scientific and technological commissions and the provincial educational department on their work situation. Before the convocation of this session, members of the provincial advisory commission attended the third plenary session of the fourth Shandong Provincial CPC Committee as observers.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

SHANDONG REPORTS TRANSFERRING TEACHERS TO OTHER JOBS

SK190457 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2000 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The organization and propaganda departments of the provincial CPC committee and the leading party group of the provincial education department recently issued a joint circular calling for efforts to stop transferring backbone teachers to other lines of jobs in the course of institutional reform and changing communes into townships.

The circular urges: First, we should continue to implement the circular of the Ministry of Education on preventing colleges and universities and other departments from arbitrarily recruiting teachers from middle schools, teachers' training schools, and institutes of advanced studies for teachers, its opinions on readjusting, consolidating, and strengthening the management of the contingents of primary and middle school teachers, and the relevant stipulations of the decision on strengthening and reforming some issues on rural education issued by the provincial CPC committee and government. The management and transfer of primary and middle school teachers and the personnel of education departments at all levels and the filling of vacancies resulting from natural reduction should be carried out by educational administrative departments at and above the county level so as to stop transferring teachers of primary and middle schools, teachers' training schools and institutes of advanced studies to other lines of jobs.

Next, in the course of institutional reform and changing communes into townships, all departments should broaden their field of vision and open up more sources of talented people when they select cadres who meet the four requirements. In principle, they should not select from teachers. They should ask for the opinions of the educational administrative departments at and above the county level before they select from among the teachers the few leading cadres at and above the county level who should be selected from among teachers.

Third, backbone teachers who were already transferred from educational departments to other lines of jobs in the course of institutional reform and changing communes into townships should all be transferred back to their original posts except for those who have assumed the leading posts as section or bureau chiefs at the county level or above. From now on, county of district sections and bureaus should not recruit personnel from among primary and middle school teachers so as not to adversely influence the improvement of the teaching quality.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

JIANGXI: ZHAO ZENGYI ATTENDS YOUTH JOBS MEETING

OW200159 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi provincial meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals in developing economy and helping urban youth find jobs was brought to a successful close on the afternoon of 15 June. Attending the closing ceremony were Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhao Zengyi, governor of Jiangxi and secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Ni Xiance, Qian Jiaming and Wang Baotian, standing committee members of the provincial CPC committee; (Fu Yutian), head of the preparatory group of the provincial advisory commission; Zhang Yuqing, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress; Shen Haqing, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and (Fang Tian) and (Xu Shaolin), advisors to the provincial government. They also took a group picture with those attending the meeting. From 1979 to 1983, the province helped 667,700 urban people find jobs including 401,000 people in collective enterprises and 54,000 people in various enterprises run by individuals.

The meeting reaffirmed Jiangxi's remarkable achievements in promoting collective and individual economy and helping urban youth seek employment. It commended 209 advanced collectives and 95 advanced individuals in this connection.

The representatives from the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial Women's Federation, the Nanchang Railway Bureau, the provincial department of commerce, the provincial bureau of industrial and commercial administration, the provincial tax bureau, the provincial people's bank, the Jiangxi Chapter of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Jiangxi Chapter of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and other organizations came to attend the meeting and wished the meeting every success. They unanimously expressed their determination to contribute to promoting collective and individual economy!

Amid warm applause, the deputies attending the meeting unanimously endorsed a letter to all urban young people employed by various enterprises run by the collective or individuals.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

FUZHOU MILITARY REGION STUDIES NPC DOCUMENTS

OW292055 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The organ of Fuzhou Military Region held a meeting on 7 June to relay the guidelines of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress.

Deputy Political Commissar Yan Hong presided over the meeting. Comrade Hong Jiade relayed the above-mentioned guidelines at the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Commander Jiang Yonghui urged all units in the region to seriously study the documents of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress to have a profound understanding of the guidelines of that session. In particular, he asked the leading cadres at all levels to play a leading role in studying the documents and implementing the guidelines. It is necessary to learn from the local reform experience so as to speed up the pace of the PLA units' reforms and to open up a new situation of their work, he added.

In the afternoon, leading comrades of the military region carried out studies and discussions on this matter. In the course of studies and discussions, they also looked into their inner thinkings and the real situation of various PLA units. They held the unanimous view that the guidelines for doing a still better job in making reforms, opening further to the outside world, and quickening the pace of economic construction set forth at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC represent a major strategic policy decision for speeding up the modernization program of our country. Leading cadres, they said, must stand in the van of the reform work and try to be promoters of this work in the PLA units. Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing said: Reform of the PLA units is something that must be done. It meets the needs of the current situation and is a responsibility that our era has put on our shoulders.

In addition, the leading comrades unanimously pointed out: To quicken the pace of the PLA units reforms, leaders at all levels must further emancipate their minds, eradicate the "left" influence, and discard the habit of working in the old way.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

GUO TAO ADDRESSES SHANGHAI GARRISON MEETING

OW300920 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Addressing the first mobilization meeting on reform and innovation carried out by enterprises and institutions directly under the office of the Shanghai Garrison District on the afternoon of 29 June, District Commander Guo Tao called for eliminating leftist shackles and taking bold action to break away with old conventions, speed up reform, and broaden the scope of operations in order to enliven the economy of enterprises and institutions directly under the district office.

The enterprises and institutions directly under the district office have in recent years implemented the contractual responsibility system in production. While continuing to serve the PLA units, they have tapped production potentials, increased financial sources, and broadened the scope of operations in various fields, thereby raising the economic results of the enterprises and institutions.

In his address, Commander Guo Tao also urged leaders at various levels and all departments to take the initiative to support the reform carried out by the enterprises and institutions. He called on leaders and departments not to obstruct reform, but instead to pave the way for it by granting greater decisionmaking powers to enable the enterprises and institutions to enliven their economy.

At the mobilization meeting, Deputy Commander Yang Yi reviewed and summed up the achievements of the enterprises and institutions in reform and innovation in recent years. Director of the Political Department (Xiang Chunwang) read a citation commending 13 teams and 86 individuals.

CSO: 4005/706

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

HAN PEIXIN VISITS FORMER CPPCC LEADER--Comrade Zhang Guangzhong, an outstanding CPC member and former vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness on 8 June 1984 at the age of 83. People who visited Comrade Zhang Guangzhong when he was seriously ill or comforted his wife (Meng Weiqi) and his children after his death include Jiang Weiqing and Liu Shunyuan, members of the Central Advisory Commission; and Han Peixin, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, Qian Zhonghan, (Huan Wenwei), Bao Houchang, Shen Daren, Sun Han, Zhou Ze, Jin Xun, Ye Xutai, Luo Yunlai, Yue Dewang, Xin Shaobo, Zhou Yifeng, Gong Weizhen, Wang Bingshi, Liu Hegeng, Hong Peilin, Zhang Ming, (Wu Darong), Ding Qiusheng, He Binghao, Zhong Guochu, (Dai Weiran), Ye Xuchao, Li Zhizhong, Kang Di, Wei Yongyi, Wang Zhaoquan, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, Ouyang Huilin, Chen Suiheng, Chen Minzhi, Cheng Bingwen, Huang Chaotian, Zeng Ruqing, Hua Chengyi, Liu Yubiao, and Zhang Chenhuan, responsible comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the preparatory group of the Jiangsu Provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, and the Nanjing PLA units; as well as his friends. [Excerpts] [OW211225 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jun 84]

JIANGSU CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE--The Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee held its fifth meeting on 15 and 16 June in Nanjing. After deliberation, the meeting adopted the agenda and schedule of the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee and the proposed name-lists of members of the document-drafting committee and the motion-examination committee. The meeting also discussed and adopted a namelist of additional members of the provincial CPPCC committee. They are Gong Weizhen, Liu Xinghan, (Zheng Yongkang), (Ye Dahua), (Yang Chongde), (Kang Zhenxiu), (Meng Youxin), (Wang Fumei), and (Ma Weiyuan). The meeting discussed a draft report on the work of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee. Many standing committee members made remarks at the meeting, affirming the fruitful results of the work of the provincial CPPCC committee over the past year. They offered many good opinions and suggestions with regard to the implementation of various policies, the activities of various work groups, overseas Chinese affairs, and strengthening of coordination among city and county CPPCC committees in doing their work. The meeting endorsed in principle the report on the work of the standing committee and another report on the handling of motions made at the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee. [Text] [OW240052 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 84]

NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION--JIEFANGJUN BAO and BEIJING RIBAO on 29 June published commentator's articles, entitled respectively, "To Make Party Rectification a Success, It Is Necessary to Thoroughly Negate the Cultural Revolution" and "Only by Thoroughly Negating the Cultural Revolution Can We Do a Good Job of Party Rectification." The JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article said: Only by taking a clear-cut stand by thoroughly repudiating the cultural revolution can we more conscientiously maintain ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee. Only by thoroughly negating the cultural revolution can we eliminate factionalism, strengthen unity, effectively rectify party style and enforce discipline, and see clearly the intrinsic nature of the "three types of persons," thus surmounting interferences and obstacles and achieving the goal of purifying party organizations and selecting competent successors. [Text] [OW021045 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 84]

SHANDONG COUNTRY ELECTIONS--Direct elections at the county and the township levels are in full swing in our province. By 25 June, 95 of the province's 136 counties and city districts had held people's congresses at the county and township levels and had elected new people's congress standing committee and government leading bodies. Elections are being held in the other 41 counties and city districts. According to statistics of some counties and city districts, around 48 percent of their people's deputies are CPC members, more than 22 percent are women and the number of young and middle-aged intellectuals, religious and other patriotic personages is also greater than the last congresses. This fully shows that the people's deputies are advanced representatives from extensive social circles. [Text] [SK290235 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jun 84]

WANG FENG ATTENDS RECEPTION--The Zhejiang Provincial Trust and Investment Corporation held a reception last night at the Hangzhou Restaurant to mark the corporation's fifth anniversary. Some 200 guests from 23 countries and the Hong Kong and Macao region attended the reception on invitation. On behalf of the provincial government Zhang Zhaowan, vice governor of Zhejiang Province, delivered a welcome speech at the reception. Present were provincial leaders Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Wu Minda, Zhang Zhaowan, Li Debao Xu Qichao, and Wang Jiayang; and the responsible persons of Hangzhou, Ningbo and Wenzhou cities. [Text] [OW291257 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 84 p 1]

CSO: 4005/706

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS 19 JUN

HK201528 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The second meeting of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial CPPCC Committee was solemnly opened in the Changdu Jinjiang Hall today [19 June]. Some 800 CPPCC Committee members and comrades attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates are gathering to discuss state affairs.

The opening ceremony of the meeting was presided over by Yang Chao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Seated in the front row of the rostrum were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Zhou Yi, Zhou Qinyue, Pan Dakui, Wang Dingyi, Luo Chenglie, Xu Chonglin, Ren Jinglong, Li Zhen, Luo Shiyu, Ke Zhao, Li Peigen, and Deng Zili; and Secretary General Liao Jiamin. Others attending today's opening ceremony were leading comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial advisory committee, the provincial discipline inspection committee, the provincial people's congress, and the provincial government, including Yang Rudai, Nei Ronggui, Jiang Minkuan, Feng Yuanwei, Xu Mengxia, Yang Wanxuan, Wu Xihai, (Wang Qichao), Song Dafan, Qin Chuanhou, Zhang Xiushu, Pei Changhui, Peng Dixian, Ji Chunguang, Liu Yunbo, Liu Xilin, Zhaxi Zeren, Liu Chunfu, and Wang Ao. Tian Bao, central advisory commission member from Chengdu; Ren Mingyun, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Gao Zhenzhong, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate are also attending. They extended greetings to the meeting.

At 1500, Yang Chao, chairman of the provincial CPC committee, announced the formal opening of the meeting. Later, Zhou Yi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, continued to preside over the meeting. In his speech, Comrade Zhou Yi said: The meeting is the second plenary meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee. In accordance with the provisions of CPPCC regulations, the plenary meeting is held by the standing committee. The secretary general of the meeting is the secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee. The meeting opened this afternoon, will last nine days, and will conclude on the morning of 28 June.

At the meeting the agenda of the second meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee was adopted to warm applause. The committee members attending the meeting listened to the spirit of the second meeting of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, which was conveyed by Vice Chairman Li Peigen. They also listened to the standing committee work report, with which Vice Chairman Pan Dakui was entrusted by the fifth provincial CPPCC committee standing committee to make at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/701

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG: YIN FATANG AT GATHERING OF CADRES 23 JUN

HK260651 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 June, the regional people's congress standing committee and the regional people's government [words indistinct] of cadres in the Lhasa City Working People's Cultural Palace to convey the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. The gathering was presided over by Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee. Attending the gathering were comrades including Yin Fatang, Ba Sang, and Song Ziyuan.

Jipu Pingcuocideng, a NPC deputy, deputy head of the Xizang delegation, and vice chairman of the regional people's government, conveyed the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. What he conveyed was divided into three parts: 1) The general situation of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC: 2) on the government work report; 3) on the adoption of the two important laws--the law of the regional autonomy of minority nationalities and the military service law.

Jipu Pingcuocideng said: The most remarkable characteristics of this session was that it was full of the spirit of reform from start to finish. Reform is an important matter for which all people throughout the country have shown great concern, is a key link to completely create a new situation in socialist modernization, and is where hopes lie to invigorate our country and nation.

Jipu Pingcuocideng talked about the Xizang deputies' understanding of several aspects while they discussed the government work report in connection with the realities of party discipline.

1. Our region's development situation over the past few years has been good. Despite a continuous drought over the past few years, thanks to the correct principles and policies of the party, the masses' production and livelihood has been relatively stable.

2. After their return, the deputies are resolved to implement that spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and the spirit of the forum on Xizang work held by the central authorities. They have come to profoundly understand

Xizang's special nature. They are resolved to persistently proceed from realities in everything, to emancipate their minds, and to quickly promote Xizang work.

3. It is necessary to seriously implement the spirit of being bold in carrying out reform. At present, enterprises in our region have the problem of eating out of the big rice pot. If we do not conduct reform, we cannot meet the needs of the development of the situation. We must boldly carry out reform and must relax policies.

4. It is essential to vigorously train technological talented persons and to give full play to the role of intellectuals in our region's construction. At present we must pay special attention to selecting for training those young talented persons of minority nationalities whose cultural level is relatively high.

In dealing with the law on the regional autonomy of minority nationalities, Jipu Pingcuocideng said: While the deputies at the session were discussing the law on the regional autonomy of minority nationalities, the atmosphere of the meeting was very lively. The deputies held: This law will play an important part in perfecting our country's system of the regional autonomy of minority nationalities, guaranteeing all minority nationalities the power of autonomy, handling minority nationalities' internal affairs with the initiative in their own hands, speeding up the economic and cultural development in minority nationality regions, upholding the unification of the state, and developing the socialist relationship of egalitarianism, unity, and mutual aid between nationalities.

In conclusion, Jipu Pingcuocideng said: The Second Session of the Sixth NPC was held while our country is making new and important achievements in domestic construction and foreign diplomatic work. It was an important meeting on the road of completely creating a new situation in socialist modernization. Premier Zhao's government work report is imbued with the advanced spirit of reform, encourages people, gives people strength and hopes, and is an extremely important document. We must study and understand it very well and must struggle hard to accomplish the tasks formulated by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and to strengthen the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

At the gathering, Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgya delivered an important speech on how people's congresses and governments at all levels in our region can implement well the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC.

CSO: 4005/701

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN SETS AGENDA FOR PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK211426 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday morning the Second Session of the Sixth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting at Jinjiang Hall. Du Xinyuan, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, read [words indistinct]. Vice Chairman Liu Ziyi presided over the meeting. The preparatory meeting [words indistinct] the presidium of the session, which is composed of 106 people. Liu Ziyi was elected secretary general of the session. The agenda of the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress was adopted. The namelist of the budget committee, with Meng Dongbo as chairman, was adopted. The namelist of the motion examination committee, with Ji Chenguang as chairman, was adopted. The namelist of the bills committee, with Qin Chuanhou as chairman, was passed.

The agenda of the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress adopted at yesterday's preparatory meeting is:

1. To listen to, examine, and discuss Governor Yang Xizong's government work report.
2. To listen to, examine, and discuss the report on the draft plan for the national economy and social development in our province in 1984, which was made by Jiang Minkuan, vice governor and concurrently chairman of the provincial planning and economic committee, and to examine and approve the plan for the national economy and social development in our province in 1984.
3. To listen to, examine, and discuss the report on our province's 1983 financial statement and the draft budget for 1984, which was made by (Duan Zhuyuan), director of the provincial finance department, and to examine and approve our province's 1983 financial statement and the budget for 1984.
4. To examine and discuss Sichuan Province's draft provisional regulations on afforestation.
5. To listen to, examine, and discuss the report by Liu Ziyi, provincial people's congress standing committee vice chairman, on the work of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

6. To listen to, examine, and discuss the report by Ren Mingyuan, provincial Higher People's Court president, on the work of the Sichuan Provincial Higher People's Court.

7. To listen to, examine, and discuss the report by Gao Zhenzhong, provincial people's procuratorate chief procurator, on the work of the Sichuan Provincial People's Procuratorate.

CSO: 4005/701

SOUTHWEST REGION

SECOND RECTIFICATION COURSE FOR UNIT LEADERS BEGINS

HK200325 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] In order to enable the leading comrades of the units constituting the second batch to undergo party rectification to systematically study the relevant party rectification documents, in order to improve their understanding of the party rectification, and in order to enable them to satisfactorily do the work in organizing and directing party rectification, the provincial CPC committee is holding a second party rectification study course which will begin on the afternoon of the 19th.

All the participants in this course are principal responsible comrades of the leading party groups and party committees and responsible persons of the party rectification offices in the units constituting the second batch to undergo party rectification. They are: (Gao Kequan), secretary of the leading party group in the regional auditing bureau; (Chen Xinwu), vice chairman of the regional Economic Planning Commission; (Xiang Yang), secretary of the leading party group in the regional finance department; (Liu Chunlin), secretary of the leading party group in the Xizang branch of the People's Bank of China; (Yan Wenlin), secretary of the leading party group in the regional commerce department; (Xhaxiwanmu), deputy director of the regional posts and telecommunications management bureau; (Li Ji), deputy director of the regional department of water resources and electric power; (Zhou Xinglong), secretary of the leading party group of the regional industry department; (Bai Lu), deputy secretary of the regional communications department; (Yang Peigong), secretary of the leading party group of the regional science and technology commission; (Ben Song), deputy director of the regional forestry department; (Luo Changhua), deputy secretary of the CPC committee of the Xizang Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Scientific Institute; (Jia Qingquan), secretary of leading party group in the regional department of urban and rural construction and environmental protection; (Gao Yang), secretary of the leading party group in the regional department of justice; Zi Cheng, secretary of the party leading group of the regional Higher People's Court; (Qi Shigui), deputy regional chief procurator; (Gan Du), deputy political commissar of the headquarters of the regional armed police force; (Wang Changan), secretary of the party leading group of the regional department of civil affairs; (Cao Zhicheng), deputy secretary general of the regional CPPCC committee;

(Zeng Han), secretary of the leading party group in the regional public health department; (Li Maozai), deputy secretary of the leading party group of the regional bureau of labor and personnel; (Liu Yao), deputy director of the regional government's office at Golmud; (Wang Wenbin), secretary of the CPC committee of the Xizang Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; and (Yong Qi), deputy head of the preparatory group for the establishment of Xizang University.

CSO: 4005/701

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG: LAW ON REGIONAL AUTONOMY FOR MINORITIES STUDIES

HK191216 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] On 10 June the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee issued a circular on earnestly studying and propagating the PRC law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities.

The circular said: Xizang is a very special zone of national autonomy; it is of great significance to earnestly study, propagate, the implement the law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities.

The circular continued: Leading organs and cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying, propagating, and implementing the law. The documents to be studied and propagated include: the PRC law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities; explanations given by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of NPC Standing Committee and chairman of NPC Nationalities Committee, on the draft of the PRC law on regional autonomy in nationality areas; and a RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Earnestly Study and Implement the Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities."

The circular pointed out: All prefectures, cities, departments, and units have a difficult task in production and study. Party organizations at all levels must realize that studying and propagating the law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities is absolutely consistent with implementing the spirit of the meeting on Xizang's work. They must lead and organize the propaganda and conduct various study and propaganda activities among different people so as to achieve practical results. All units must make proper arrangements to reasonably carry out study and propaganda activities. Trade union, CYL, and women's organizations must carry out study and propaganda activities in various forms among the masses. Regional, prefectural, and county relevant departments must, on the basis of organizing study well in their own units, serve grassroots unity in study in propaganda.

CSO: 4005/701

SOUTHWEST REGION

ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWNSHIPS 'BASICALLY' COMPLETE

HK090231 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] After 5 months of efforts, the establishment of townships in communes and districts and the separation of government administration from commune management has been basically completed in Yunnan. Apart from the former (Dulongjiang) commune in Gongshan County, township governments have been elected and established everywhere.

Since January, the province has seriously implemented the instruction of the central and provincial CPC committees on separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments. The province decided to send 37,000 cadres to the grassroots to organize this work. The province has basically established districts [qu] on the basis of the former communes, and established townships on the basis of the production brigades. Nationality townships have been established throughout minority-nationality areas.

While carrying out this work, the province has strictly followed legal procedures in democratically electing the township grassroots governments. In general the district and township cadres appointed as a result of this reform and election have a certain educational standard, and are relatively young and enthusiastic. The percentage of nationality cadres has risen somewhat. Proper arrangements have been made for cadres originally holding leading posts in communes and brigades.

A political situation of liveliness and vigor has appeared in the rural areas as a result of reforming the setup. This is stimulating still faster development of the rural economy.

CSO: 4005/701

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES--The seventh meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee concluded yesterday morning after 6 days in session. Vice Chairman Zhang Xiushu presided at the closing session. The meeting approved the draft agenda and the draft name lists of the presidium, secretary general, and the various committees of the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress. These drafts will be submitted to the session's preparatory meeting. Chairman Du Xinyuan and Vice Chairmen Qin Chuanhou, Pei Changhui, Liu Ziyi, Peng Dixian, Ma Shitu, Ji Chunguang, Meng Dongbo, Liu Yunbo, Liu Haiquan, Liu Xilin, and Zhaxi Zeren attended the meeting. [Excerpts] [HK180516 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Jun 84]

CSO: 4005/701

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG MEETING CONVEYS NPC SESSION SPIRIT

HK090255 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee held a gathering of regional organ cadres this afternoon to convey the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. Tomur Dawamat, a deputy to the NPC and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, delivered a report conveying the spirit.

Tomur Dawamat said: This session was convened at a time when major new achievements have been scored in China's domestic construction and diplomacy. It was an extremely important session. The session gave a full display of democracy and was a great success. The most outstanding feature was the spirit of reform that permeated it throughout. The calls for reform raised by deputies from all fronts throughout the country were extremely strong.

Tomur Dawamat pointed out: The law on autonomy of minority-nationality regions discussed and adopted by the session is a major affair in the political life of the people of the whole country, and especially the minority nationalities. It is a major step for developing socialist democracy and putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis. Our autonomous region must seriously implement this law.

Tomur Dawamat said: At present, all departments of the autonomous region, the members of the regional people's congress standing committee, and the leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying and publicizing the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, seriously study Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report, and seriously study the law on autonomy of minority-nationality regions, the law on military service, and other documents.

He demanded that the leadership groups at all levels take the lead in carrying out reform, be promoters of reform, further emancipate their minds, broaden their vision, and view the whole country while being rooted in Xinjiang. They should grasp the two major affairs of reform of setup and opening up to the world, rely on the cadres and masses to further promote all work, and strive to create a new situation in the economic construction and all other work in the autonomous region, to score outstanding achievements to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the state.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG RADIO ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK270229 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "Unite as One, Be Keen on Reforms, and Clear the Way To Forge Ahead"]

[Excerpts] The second session of the sixth regional people's congress and the second session of the fifth regional CPPCC have victoriously concluded after completing all their agenda. We extend warm congratulations on the complete success of these meetings.

Reform was the central topic of this people's congress session. The session was permeated with an atmosphere of reform from beginning to end, and blew a spring breeze of reform. The session decided to take effective measures to speed up reform of the system and the work of opening up to the world, and shift the focus of reforms from the rural areas to the towns and into every aspect of social and economic life. This is bound to have a far-reaching effect on speeding up the region's economic development, opening up and building Xinjiang, and creating a new situation in the four modernization in the region.

We must realize that reforming all irrational rules and regulations and backward methods of management and activity is a profound revolution which will encounter difficulties and obstacles at every step. In connection with party rectification, we must further emancipate our minds, loosen our bindings, eliminate leftist ideological influence, and extricate ourselves from the constraints of habitual forces and traditional concepts, to ensure that reform can advance in big strides. Leaders at all levels must stand in the forefront of reform, take part in it and lead it, and be promoters of it.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PARTY ORGANS SWEAR IN NEW MEMBERS

HK281120 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The party committees of organs directly under the provincial CPC committee, party committees of organs under the provincial government, and the organization department, propaganda department and economic department of the provincial CPC committee jointly held an oath-taking meeting this morning in Lanzhou by new party members. Comrade Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

The 98 new party members who have been recruited by the provincial units and organs since the implementation of party rectification took oaths in front of the red party flag at the meeting. Comrades (Song Houqing) and (He Le), who were among the new party members to take oaths, respectively made speeches on behalf of the new party members of organs directly under the provincial CPC committee and of organs under the provincial government. They are determined to regard the oath of a communist as the standard in cultivating party spirit as well as the norm of speech and actions. They are also determined to strive to train themselves into standard communist fighters.

Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, extended warm congratulations to the new party members on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. In his speech, Comrade Liu Bing mentioned strengthening the cultivation of newborn forces and recruiting new members among intellectuals. He pointed out: The focal point of our present organizational work is to recruit new members among the intellectuals in various trades. Since the beginning of this year we have made some achievements in the work of recruiting intellectuals. However, since we have been under leftist influence for a long time in the past, many localities, departments and units still have not completely solved the problem of having difficulties in recruiting intellectuals. We must try to end such a situation at an earlier date. We must further liquidate the pernicious leftist influence and get rid of all kinds of prejudice against intellectuals. We must fully understand the status and role of intellectuals in the new historical period and recruit them as party members.

Furthermore, Comrade Liu Bing spoke of his expectations to the new party members and the participating party members. First, he expects them to establish the communist spirit of devoting themselves to the cause, and the

thinking of serving the people wholeheartedly. Second, as communists, he expects them to become the promoters of reform. Third, they expected them to become the promoters of reform. Third, they expected them to always bear in mind the general task and general goal, and to strive to invigorate Gansu.

Representatives of new party members who have been recruited by units directly under the provincial authorities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, responsible comrades of party organs at various levels or organs directly under the provincial authorities, as well as some intellectuals who ask to join in the party, totalling more than 700 people, attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HEARS WORK REPORTS

HK300157 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Summary from poor reception] The second session of the sixth provincial people's congress listened this morning to a report on government work delivered by Governor Huang Jingbo. He stressed that the province must get a good grasp of reforming the setup, opening up to the world, and implementing the law on nationality region autonomy. It is therefore necessary to carry out the following: "1) Continue to eliminate leftist influence and further emancipate the mind. 2) The leaders must truly stand in the forefront of reforms. 3) All sectors, departments, and trades must work to promote reform on the economic setup. 4) Reforms must be carried out in a planned and measured way. 5) Be resolved to sum up new experiences and solve new problems that crop up in reform. 6) Reform must stimulate the building of the two civilizations."

In the afternoon Provincial Planning Committee Director (Yang Senjie) delivered a report on the execution of the 1983 national economic plan and the draft plan for national economic and social development in 1984. Provincial Finance Department Deputy Director (Wang Lisheng) delivered a report on the final accounts for 1983 and the draft budget for 1984.

In his report, (Yang Senjie) said: Qinghai scored great achievements in national economic and social development in 1983, with all the main plan targets fulfilled or overfulfilled. Total industrial and agricultural output value rose by 7.1 percent compared with 1982, while national revenue rose by 7.7 percent. The economic situation was the best since the readjustment started.

He said: This year the province must continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement, center efforts on raising economic results, and focus on reforming the economic setup and opening up to the world. We must work to create conditions for the large-scale development of Qinghai.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI GOVERNOR'S REPORT STRESSES REFORMS

HK010348 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Excerpts] In his government work report to the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, Qinghai Governor Huang Jingbo spoke on the main tasks for 1984. He said: In the future the provincial government must concentrate its main efforts to promote reform of the economic setup, opening up to the world, and implementing the law on minority regional autonomy. We must apply reform as the motive force to stimulate the development of the economy and all social undertakings.

On the question of reform, he said: In the second half of this year, the provincial government is preparing to concentrate on reforming the economic setup in the urban areas. We should first carry out economic reforms in industry and communications, in commerce, and in Xining City. Other sectors and departments must step up investigation and study, explore ways of reform, produce plans, and undertake pilot projects.

The general demand in urban reforms is: We must totally change the situation whereby there is no difference whether enterprises are managed well or badly and whether the workers do much or little work. We must ensure that the enterprises do not eat out of the state's big pot of rice and that the workers do not eat out of the enterprises' big pot of rice.

Huang Jingbo said when speaking on expanding enterprise decision-making powers: At present there is an outstanding universal problem in state-owned industrial enterprises: They have no powers or ways of being responsible. In order to change this situation, certain enterprises must be handed down in a planned and prepared manner to autonomous prefectures, commissioner's offices, cities, and counties to manage. Certain administrative departments and bureaus in charge of the economy should be gradually built into economic entities that combine responsibilities, powers, and interests. The government departments in charge must streamline their administration and hand down powers to the enterprises, to ensure that the enterprises can enjoy full powers in production planning, capital utilization, labor and wage management, cadre appointment and dismissal, and structural setup. While enjoying decision-making powers, the enterprises should actively reform their leadership setup and institute the responsibility system for managers.

On the question of opening up to the world, Governor Huang Jingbo said: Opening up to the world includes opening up to Hong Kong, Macao, and foreign countries, and also to other provinces. Proceeding from the province's realities, we should open up to other provinces and to the special economic zones and coastal cities. We should use those places as windows to find out information of all kinds about conditions at home and abroad, use them as channels to export our products, and use them as bridges to attract foreign investment and import technology for improving the existing enterprises. We should establish various forms of economic and technological cooperation ties, and vigorously develop the province's natural and manpower resources. At the same time, we should encourage economic cooperation between different parts of the province. We advocate that the towns open up to the rural and pastoral areas, the pastoral areas open up to the rural areas, and the rural areas open up to the pastoral areas.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI CYL COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON IMPROVING WORK

HK191358 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, at the stage of comparison and examination, with stress laid on the key point of creating a new situation and doing the league's work well, the members of the leading group of the Qinghai Provincial CYL Committee have seriously conducted comparison and examination. Focusing on the league's work, the leading group has discussed ways to conform to the reform, the new situation, and to the characteristics of young people. They have also put forward five measures for further doing well in the league's work:

First, we should enhance the revolutionary spirit, stride forward, and conform to the new situation of reform. In the league's work, we must be unwilling to lag behind and must strive for improvements. We must seriously analyze both the favorable and unfavorable factors, widen our field of vision, and act in a down-to-earth manner. We must create a new situation by using the new thinking and new methods, and by taking actions in a new way.

Second, we should strengthen the information work. The provincial CYL Committee should plan to establish an investigation institution as soon as possible, which will collect and study the new situation and new problems in various areas through various channels. We should also establish an information network for the provincial CYL's work.

Third, on the basis of thoroughly studying ways for various fronts, including the rural areas, pastoral areas, and industrial and communication enterprises, to conform to the new characteristics of reform, we should strive to make breakthroughs in the study of the league's work on various fronts and propose specific measures and plans for improving the work.

Fourth, we should, in connection with the four modernizations and the actual conditions of developing Qinghai, organize and lead the youth throughout the province to study scientific and technical progress and to receive education. The provincial CYL Committee must voluntarily coordinate with the departments concerned, such as the education department and scientific and technological department, to keep the channels open for youth studying by themselves. They should try their best to create good study conditions for them.

Fifth, we should actively train CYL cadres at various levels and improve their ideological and professional standards. Together with the provision of education on the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and on the CPC's operational knowledge, we should gradually form the cadres into a contingent that is able to tackle tough issues. We should first plan to give awards within the provincial CYL Committee for any investigation achievement. After we have gained experience in various work, we shall popularize it throughout the province. The provincial CYLC Committee Standing Committee must go down to the grassroots to handle actual work. It must make one or two analytical and suggestive reports, so as to guide and improve the league's work.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA'S HEI BOLI SPEAKS ON USING FOREIGN CAPITAL

AMERICAN Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 84 p 1

["Hei Boli's Speech at the Press Conference of Chinese and Foreign Reporters"]

[Text] Ladies, gentlemen and comrades:

Today I am pleased to have the honor to announce to you that in late September this year an international meeting to discuss international economic and technological cooperation will be held in Yinchuan City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

This discussion meeting will be held under the guidance of our country's policy on economically opening up to the outside world, and we have already received permission for holding this meeting from the PRC Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and from the regional people's government. On the principle of equality and mutual benefit, we will introduce from abroad advanced technology and equipment by means of developing joint ventures between China and other countries, cooperation in production, compensation trade and leasing equipment. This will not only facilitate the technological transformation of our enterprises and the development of the modernization, but will also provide foreign businessmen a fine investment and trade opportunity.

The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region is situated in northwest China in the middle and upper valleys of the Huang He. It has an area of 66,400 square km and a population of nearly 4 million people, of whom one-third are of Hui nationality. It is China's major area where Hui nationality people live in compact communities. Its capital, Yinchuan City, is situated on the banks of the Huang He and at the foot of Helan Shan. It is an ancient city outside the Great Wall with fine scenery and is the political, economic and cultural center of the whole region.

Ningxia has fine scenery and many products and resources. The Yinchuan plain, an area irrigated by the Huang He, is richly endowed by nature. People generally say that "of all areas in the world, the Huang He makes Ningxia rich." On this plain is a vast stretch of fertile land, a good network of irrigation ditches, and favorable natural conditions for growing rice and breeding fish so that people can be sure of good harvests regardless of floods or drought. The plain yields abundant rice, wheat, oil-bearing crops, beets,

fruits and melons, and is a commodity grain base in the region. The southern mountainous area is suitable for the development of both forestry and animal husbandry. The 40 million mu of grassland in the east can be developed into promising natural grazing land. The fruits of Chinese wolfberry, licorice roots, stones from the Helan Shan, lamb's wool and the edible hairy weed are regarded as five "treasures" of red, yellow, blue, white and black colors long known throughout the world.

Ningxia has rich mineral resources and thus has great potential to tap in exploiting these resources. The major mineral resources are: coal, petroleum, gypsum, phosphorus, cement, limestone, sandstone for producing glass, clay and silica. At present our region's major industries are coal, electric power, chemicals, petroleum, metallurgy machine building, and the light textile industries. The region's gross industrial output value rose by more than 100 times over that at the initial period of the revolution and 26 times over that of the year the region was established. The energy industry has developed particularly quickly. Now in the region there are two large thermal power plants and the Huang He Qingtong Gorge hydroelectric power station. The total generating capacity of these plants is 508,000 kilowatts. The region's coal industry has already been formed into a relatively integrated system. The anthracite in the region, called "Taixi coal" and which is well known both at home and abroad, has a low sulfur, phosphorus and ash content and a high heat content. It is exported to over 10 European and Asian countries and regions and has been well received by customers. Ningxia's precision machine tool, instruments and meters, bearings, materials testing equipment, motors and general machinery industries have all developed to a certain extent and have a certain standing in the country. Its textiles, with pure wool jacquard blankets and woolen, cashmere and acrylic sweaters as representative products enjoy a relatively high reputation in world markets.

During the past few years Ningxia's foreign trade has developed relatively quickly. The number of joint venture enterprises with foreign and Hong Kong businessmen has continuously grown, and these enterprises have already achieved marked economic results. Recently, the region published a list of its first batch of 67 projects to utilize foreign capital and introduce technology from abroad. Of these projects, 7 are projects in the textile industry, 23 are in light industry, 21 are in the machine-building industry, 6 are in the electronics and instruments industries, 4 are in the chemical industry, 3 are in the pharmaceutical industry, 2 are in the metallurgical industry and 1 is in the service sector. The enterprises that we have listed for developing cooperation with foreign businessmen not only have been provided with fine conditions for investment, but also with relatively satisfactory conditions for cooperation. Diverse forms are allowed for carrying out cooperation.

Utilizing foreign capital and developing external economic and technological cooperative relations is a steadfast major policy of our country. Our region is now making efforts toward the direction of transforming the technology of our industry. We hope that through discussions with foreign businessmen, we will introduce from abroad advanced equipment and technology on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. We will continue to implement and apply a

number of preferential policies in accordance with the relevant state regulations. These policies are: 1) We will examine and approve as quickly as possible the contracts for economic and technological cooperation projects that have been signed by the two parties; 2) We will exempt from customs duty and the unified industrial and commercial tax the machinery, equipment, spare parts and other materials and goods which are imported with the funds provided by the foreign partners of joint ventures between foreigners and us; 3) We will lengthen the period of income tax exemptions for joint ventures between foreigners and us. Originally, all income tax was exempted in the first year and half exempted in the second and third years. Now we have stipulated that all income tax will be exempted in the first and second years and half exempted in the third, fourth and fifth years; 4) We encourage enterprises run by joint capital and other projects that utilize foreign capital to market their products abroad, but at the same time we will also allow them to market a part of their products on the domestic market; 5) Except for products on which there is a state export restriction, all products exported by enterprises run by joint capital are exempted from industrial and commercial taxes and customs duties; 6) We welcome foreign businessmen to set up on a trial basis enterprises of exclusively foreign capital; and 7) In accordance with the relevant state regulations, we will give special preferential treatment to Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who invest in our country.

Although Ningxia is situated in China's hinterland, the Baotou-Lanzhou railway, which runs across Ningxia, and the Beijing-Yinchuan-Lanzhou and Yinchuan-Xian air routes provide convenient passenger and cargo transport for businessmen from abroad. We sincerely welcome businessmen and friends in the economic, financial and commercial circles from countries throughout the world to come to Ningxia to discuss business, invest, visit scenic spots in the region, and develop scientific and technological exchanges. We hope that they make new progress in so doing.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG ARMED POLICE FORCE HOLDS POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK291110 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Tan Shanhe, political commissar of the Urumqi Military Region, and Amudong Niyazi, standing committee member of the regional CPC committee, spoke yesterday afternoon at the first political work conference of the Xinjiang Armed Police Force. They urged the armed police force throughout the region to conscientiously implement the spirit of the NPC and the spirit of the 3d session of the 6th regional people's congress. They urged them to base themselves on reform [words indistinct] so as to further improve the political quality and the mental attitude of the fighters, as well as the fighting capacity of the force.

In their speeches they pointed out that since its establishment, the Xinjiang Armed Police Force has made remarkable achievements in various operations and tasks, including internal and border security and fire fighting. They have made contributions in safeguarding the region's political situation of stability and unity, in safeguarding the region's economic construction, and in consolidating the border defense in northwest China.

Tan Shanhe said in his speech: Strengthening political work will be the fine tradition of our party and the region in the foreseeable future. Political work is party work in the army. He said that various units of the Xinjiang Armed Police Force are spread throughout the region. They are very scattered, their working conditions are harsh, and their tasks are arduous. Therefore, we must place the focal point of political work on the grassroots. The Xinjiang Armed Police Force's CPC committees and political organizations at various levels must go down to the grassroots units, must go deep into the realities of life, and must greatly promote the trend of studying. They must seriously study the new situation, new characteristics, and new problems emerging in grassroots units when carrying out political work. They must strive to do well in the political work of the army.

Amudong Niyazi said in his speech: The tasks shouldered by the Xinjiang Armed Police Force are of a strong policy, legal and disciplinary nature. But we must integrate such work with party rectification and rectify the regional armed police force. We must set high demands on the force, give them systematic education, set rigid rules, train them hard, and strictly enforce discipline. Through education we must help the fighters to establish firmly and at a higher level the concept of fighting against the enemy, the legal concept, the sense of organization, and the thinking of always

having the interests of the masses in mind. This is an armed police force which is loyal to the party and to the people and which has a strong fighting capacity. It is also an armed police force which has made greater achievements in safeguarding the region's economic structural reform and for smooth progress in the work of opening to the outside world.

The first political work conference of Xinjiang Armed Police Force was held in Urumqi from 20 to 27 June. Qi Guang, director of the regional public security bureau, made a summary report.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG REGULATION ON FLOATING WAGES, SUBSIDIES

HK261508 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] In order to further implement the policies toward intellectuals, to encourage staff members and workers of all nationalities to keep their minds on their work in border areas for a long time, and to speed up the region's economic and cultural construction, the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government recently formulated a regulation on allowing floating wages for intellectuals and staff members and workers in border areas, giving subsidies to intellectuals, and giving subsidies for working in border areas for a fixed number of years.

The regulation provides:

In the areas of the fourth category of the region, the wages of postgraduates, graduates of universities and secondary vocational schools, technicians, and professional and technical cadres with technical titles equivalent to the level of a technician and above; and of middle and primary school teachers who have engaged in educational work for 10 years, can be floated upward one grade higher than their present wages. Later, if they have worked in Xinjiang for 5 consecutive years, their wages will be changed to fixed wages. If they continue to work in Xinjiang, their wages can be further floated upward one grade higher.

In the areas of the third category, the wages of postgraduates, graduates of universities and secondary vocational schools, technicians, and professional and technical cadres with technical titles equivalent to the level of a technician and above; and of middle and primary school teachers who have engaged in educational work for 12 years, can be floated upward one grade higher than their present wages. Later, if they have worked in Xinjiang for 6 consecutive years, their wages will be changed to fixed wages. If they continue to work in Xinjiang, their wages can be further floated one grade higher.

In the areas of the first and second categories, the wages of postgraduates, graduates of universities and secondary vocational schools, technicians, and professional and technical cadres with technical titles equivalent to the level of a technician and above, who work in units below the county level, excluding the county level; and of middle and primary school teachers who have engaged in educational work for 15 years, can be floated upward one grade

higher than their present wages. Later, if they have worked in Xinjiang for 8 consecutive years, their wages will be changed to fixed wages. If they continue to work in Xinjiang, their wages can be further floated upward one grade higher.

In the areas of the first and second categories, the wages of postgraduates, assistant engineers, and professional and technical cadres with technical titles equivalent to the level of an assistant engineer and above, who work in units above the county level, including the country level; of graduates of universities and colleges who have worked for 1 year; of graduates of secondary vocational schools who have worked for 3 years; of professional and technical cadres who have worked for 15 years and have acquired the title of a technician or equivalent technical title; and of middle and primary school teachers who have engaged in educational work for 15 years, can be floated upward one grade higher than their present wages. Later, if they have worked in Xinjiang for 8 consecutive years, their wages will be changed to fixed wages. If they continue to work in Xinjiang, their wages can be further floated one grade higher.

The wages of cadres from other counties who have actually worked in Xinjiang for 25 years can be floated upward one grade higher than their present wages. Later, if they have worked in Xinjiang for 8 consecutive years, their wages will be changed to fixed wages. The wages of retired cadres who had actually working in Xinjiang for 25 years prior to their retirement, can be floated upward one grade higher and their increased wages will be included in their pensions.

In the period of implementing the system of floating wages, the state regulations on the readjustment of wages and the promotion of grades are not affected.

If graduates of universities and secondary vocational schools and professional and technical cadres who have acquired the title of a technician or equivalent technical titles and above have worked in Xinjiang for 15 years, they will be given intellectual subsidies according to different areas. In the areas of the fourth category, they will each be given subsidies of 25 yuan a month. In the areas of the third category, they will each be given subsidies of 20 yuan a month. In the areas of the second category, they will each be given subsidies of 15 yuan a month. In the areas of the first category, they will each be given subsidies of 10 yuan a month. Intellectuals of all nationalities are encouraged to work in basic levels in distant border areas.

Subsidies will be given to state staff members and workers who work in Xinjiang for a fixed number of years. A state staff member or a worker who has worked in Xinjiang for 1 year but less than 5 years, will be given 2 yuan a month. If he has worked for 5 years, he will be given 3 yuan a month. Later, for each additional 5 years worked, his subsidies will increase by 3 yuan. When a staff member or a worker retires, the subsidies for working in border areas for a fixed number of years which he originally enjoyed, can be included in their pensions.

The light of the actual situation of the enterprises and in accordance with the State Council's relevant regulations on expanding decisionmaking power, state enterprises and institutions whose management has been shifted to management by enterprises can formulate regulations and can enforce them subject to the approval of departments concerned.

This regulation is applicable to state organs and institutions to which funds are appropriated by the state. It will become effective from 1 July 1984.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG TO ACCELERATE ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

HK280826 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] This morning, the regional people's government held a plenary session which resolved to accelerate the pace of enterprise consolidation so as to conform to the requirements of reform. Ismail Amat, chairman of the regional government, presided over the session and made a speech. Tuohuti Shabier, vice chairman of the regional government, made a speech on how to accelerate the pace of enterprise consolidation.

In this speech, Tuohuti Shabier urged all departments to further grasp well the work of readjusting the enterprises' leading groups, to continue to eliminate the leftist influence, to emancipate their minds, and to select boldly innovative cadres among the intellectuals and assign them important tasks. He also urged the departments to further perfect and implement the economic responsibility system within the enterprises, and to establish the duty responsibility system among the workers and the professional economic responsibility system within the enterprises' departments in charge of energy saving. Enterprises which have undergone consolidation and passed the examination of acceptance must by no means stop making further improvement. The responsible departments must carry out reexamination. If an enterprise is found to have serious problems in the course of reexamination, the department should recall the certificate of examination and the enterprises should undergo a further consolidation. Enterprises which have passed the examination, particularly the large and medium-sized major enterprises, must switch their focal point to technological progress and modernization of management, and move toward a loftier goal.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI REPORTS POPULATION COMPOSITION CHANGES

HK300857 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Report by special correspondent Liang Naizhong [2733 0035 0022]: "Prominent Changes Have Taken Place in the Composition of Our Province's Population"]

[Text] Because our province has continued to deepen the development of its work related to family planning since the 1970's, there has been a prominent shift in the composition of our province's population:

1. The population growth has tended to be steady. In 1964, there were more than 830,000 births; but in the years after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Committee, the annual number of births averaged 470,000, and the natural rate of population increase was 9.84 per thousand. In the period since 1972, the province reduced the total number of births by 2.98 million.
2. The composition of the population has changed. The percentage of children below the age of 9 has dropped from 28.5 percent in 1972 to 19.7 percent in 1982. This has not only reduced the burdens on our state, collectives and families, but also facilitates controlling the population growth in the future.
3. People's views on giving birth to children have also changed greatly and an increasingly large number of people have accepted the views on late marriage, giving birth to children late, giving birth to fewer children and taking better care of the children born. Women married above the age of 20 accounted for 14 percent of the married women in 1950, but by 1980, this percentage rose to 93.6 percent and more than 50 percent of the women married were above age 23. Throughout the province about 600,000 couples have been issued single-child certificates.
4. Families have gradually become smaller. The old tradition of "the more children, the greater happiness" and "four generations of family members living together" is collapsing. The number of families consisting of only two generations of people has become increasingly large. In 1964, the average number of members in families in our province was 4.87; but in 1982 it was only 4.5. In the new urban areas in Xian City, it has dropped to 3.3

The change in the composition of our province's population has already played a satisfactory role in our economic and social development. In the past 12 years 2.98 million less babies were born. This meant the conservation of over 5 billion jin of foodgrain and over 2.2 billion yuan in expenditures for bringing up children. At the initial period of liberation, it took 6 years to reduce our province's per capita area of farmland by one mu, but after 1966 it took 15 years to do so.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI CIRCULAR ON STUDYING ZHAO ZIYANG REPORT

HK090538 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on 7 June demanding that the party committees at all levels proceed from reality and assign some time to seriously study Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report and Chairman Deng Yingchao's speech at the second session of the sixth CPPCC.

The circular stressed: On the basis of carefully reading the documents and appreciating their spirit, it is necessary, in close connection with the reality of thinking and work, to clearly understand that it is essential to carry out reforms in order to continue to press forward economic construction. Reform is the demand of the age and the essential way for vigorously developing the economy. In future economic work, we must focus on grasping reforms of the setup and on opening up to the world. These are two major affairs. We must implement all the reform measures proposed in the report.

While consolidating and developing the fruits of rural reforms, we must speed up the pace of urban reform. At present, the key topic in reforming the urban economic setup is to totally change the situation whereby no distinction is made between good and poor management and between great and little effort by workers in the enterprises. We must ensure that the enterprises do not eat out of the state's big pot and the workers do not eat out of the enterprises' big pot, and better mobilize the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the workers.

The circular demanded: In connection with party rectification we must, through education, eliminate leftist ideological influence, shake off the bindings of habitual forces and customary concepts, further emancipate our minds, broaden our vision, and ensure that reform forges ahead in big strides and a new situation is created in opening up to the world.

The leaders at all levels must stand in the forefront of and be promoters of reform. They must listen to the masses' calls for reform, protect their enthusiasm for reform and their pioneering spirit, wholeheartedly support the reformers and help them to clear away obstacles, overcome difficulties, and better clear the way to forge ahead.

All sectors and trades must do their work well in the spirit of being keen to carry out reforms. All prefectures, cities, and counties, and the provincial departments must compare and examine their work in light of reality, propose specific measures for reform, carry out all reforms in an active and measured way, and strive to complete all the tasks for this year.

The circular pointed out: We must further implement the party's policies, especially those on intellectuals. We must actively support the activities of the democratic parties and give full play to the important role of democratic parties and non-party figures in building the four modernizations.

The circular stressed in conclusion: This study must be focused on the leading cadres at all levels. At the same time, we must organize study for the other cadres and the masses. We must adopt a variety of ways to vigorously publicize reforms and mobilize the workers, peasants, and intellectuals to be concerned for reform and actively take part in it, and score outstanding results in reform to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the state.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI: HUANG JINGBO ON EFFICIENCY, MINORITY ISSUES

HK020557 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Excerpts] In his government work report delivered at the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, Qinghai Governor Huang Jingbo stressed: We must summon up determination to solve the problem of the work in the administrative organs failing to meet the needs of reform. He said: There has been a great improvement in all work as a result of structural reform. However, procrastination, buck-passing, and haggling over trifles remain an outstanding problem at present. Unless this problem is solved, it will affect reform and the effort to open up to the world. The new organs must have a new appearance, and the new leadership groups must have new work style. The provincial government therefore demands that during July all areas and departments carry out a thorough review of the rules, regulations, systems, and methods they issued in the past, and put forward views on dealing with those that do no accord with the spirit of reform and the law on autonomy for nationality regions.

Governor Huang Jingbo put forward a number of tasks to be currently done in implementing the law on autonomy for nationality regions. It is necessary to further relax the policies and adopt flexible measures in promoting economic and social undertakings in minority regions. The provincial CPC committee recently studied questions of economic development in Yushu and Guoluo autonomous prefectures, and sent a report to the CPC Central Committee and State Council. The CPC Central Committee and State Council attached very great importance to this and issued a six-point decision, as follows:

1. Abolish the procurement quotas for meat livestock and for cattle and sheep hides. With regard to wool, the amount delivered last year should be regarded as the base figure; the delivery quota for Yushu and Guoluo prefectures is to be cut by 30 percent, and for other autonomous prefectures by 20 percent.
2. Yushu and Guoluo autonomous prefectures will be exempt from agricultural and animal husbandry tax for the next few years.
3. These two autonomous prefectures will have their charges for energy and communications waived. Road building there will be covered by the state plan.

4. Suitably relax the capital construction management jurisdiction in minority regions. Construction carried out by the autonomous prefectures and counties using capital they have raised themselves need not be included in the statistics and can also be exempt from building tax.

5. Readjust the orientation for the use of capital in supporting undeveloped regions. This capital should mainly be used in developing production and solving difficulties in the masses' daily life.

6. Seven million yuan in special funds are being allocated to the province for implementing the policies on the united front and religion, and 8 million yuan are being allocated as relief funds for production and daily life in (Langxian) and Banma counties.

Governor Huang Jingbo stressed: There is bound to be fierce competition after encouraging competition between enterprises and solving the problem of the two big pots of rice. There will be competition between state-owned, collective, and individual enterprises, between urban and rural areas, between different trades, and between enterprises. There can be no vitality without competition. We cannot protect the backward. We must advocate and encourage competition.

CSO: 4005/700

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE--This morning, the eighth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee opened at (Limojiang) Hotel. Li Dengying, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over this morning's plenary session. The session approved the agenda of the eighth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee. The agenda of the meeting includes the conveyance, study and discussion of the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and the spirit of the NPC work forum; the study of Chairman Deng Yingchao's remarks delivered at the national CPPCC meeting; listening to the report of the provincial people's government on the 3-year construction plan for guarding against damage in the central area and on actual conditions in the area; listening to the report of the provincial people's government on public security and judicial administrative work; and approving appointments and dismissals. The plenary session was attended by Wu Zhiguo, Wu Jian, Liu Haisheng, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Li Qiyang, Lan Tianmin and Xing Anmin, vice chairmen of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee. [Text]
[HK250710 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 84]

XINJIANG INDUSTRIAL SITUATION REVIEWED--A XINJIANG RIBAO reporter interviewed Regional CPC Committee Secretary Qi Guo on 2 June to ask about industrial production issues. Qi Guo first talked about the situation in the first 5 months of the year. He said: Generally speaking, the industrial situation in the region is good and improving every month. According to statistics for the January-May period, total output value was 2.126 billion yuan, a rise of 8.3 percent on the same period of last year. Profits made by state-owned industrial enterprises covered by the budget rose by 39.47 percent, while the amount of profit they handed over to the state rose by 374 percent. Qi Guo stressed: The leaders at all levels and the staff and workers must make still greater efforts to grasp the following tasks: 1) Grasp reform and promote enterprise consolidation; 2) material supply and transport departments must establish the viewpoint of serving production and ensure supplies of raw materials, so as to stimulate production development; 3) the departments and bureaus in charge and all parts of the region must strengthen leadership over industrial production. [Text] [HK100601 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Jun 84]

CSO: 4005/700

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

QUANGXI: PLAN FIGHTERS OF VIETNAMESE TROOPS COMMENDED

HK201003 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 18 June, the regional people's government and Guangxi Military District held a grand rally in Nanning to commend those who had performed meritorious service in the artillery battle against Vietnamese troops. Present at the commendation meeting were those personnel who had rendered meritorious service and outstanding commanders from the Guangxi frontier line.

Shan Yinchang, deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region, made a special trip to Nanning from Guangzhou to extend his greetings to the meeting on behalf of the CPC Committee and organization of the Guangzhou Military Region. Wang Zhuguang, a member of the standing committee of the regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government; Guangxi Military District Commander Li Xinliang; Political Commissar Bi Kezhou; deputy commanders (Yu Junjiu) and (Zhao Defang); deputy political commissars (Mao Guobin) and (He Yaodong); advisors (Yin Xi) and (Zheng Ma); Political Department Director (Zhan Kexun); and other leading comrades attended the meeting. Responsible people from the relevant regional departments and the CYL, youth, and women's organizations also attended the meeting.

Li Xinliang, commander of the Guangxi Military District, delivered an opening speech to warm applause. He said: In the artillery battle against Vietnamese troops, the army units taking part in the battle, the armed police, the vast numbers of militiamen, and the personnel supporting the frontline carried forward the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, resolutely carried out orders, and accomplished the fighting tasks with resource and courage, in unity and cooperation, and with the spirit of continuous fighting. The current meeting is aimed at publicizing the great victory gained in the battle, commending the heroic collectives and model figures, launching a drive to learn from the heroic and model personnel, and making contributions to the defense of the motherland and the construction of the border area.

Shan Yinzhang, deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region, then spoke at the meeting. He called on the army units and militiamen to attach importance to the summing up and application of the experience gained in the battle in order to guide the building of the army units and militiamen,

to do a good job in education and training, to strengthen the building at the grassroots level, to raise combat effectiveness in an all-round way, and to strive to open up a new situation in the building of army units and militiamen.

Bi Kezhou, political commissar of the Guangxi Military District, delivered a report at the meeting. In his report, Comrade Bi Kezhou called on all army units under the Guangxi Military District and the militiamen throughout the region to continue to implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, to conscientiously study the documents of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, to extensively launch a drive to learn from the heroic and model figures, to further foster the idea of being over prepared against war, to conscientiously sum up and apply the experience gained in the artillery battle, to reform education and training in a bold way, to improve their military and political quality in an all-round way, and to build the border area of Guangxi into a real bastion of iron so that they can live up to the great trust of the party and the people and greet the 35th anniversary of National Day with outstanding successes.

Comrade Wang Zhuguang spoke at the meeting on behalf of the regional CPC committee and people's government. He said: The victory of the artillery battle is a great honor to the army units taking part in the battle, the armed police, and the militiamen. It is also a great honor to the people of all nationalities in Guangxi. In order to fulfill the task of struggle in the border area in a more satisfactory way, the border area and the frontier guards should do a better job of jointly building civilized villages and defending our territory. It is necessary to regard the implementation of army-civilian joint defense and the fulfillment of the task of fighting against the enemy as an important criterion for judging the achievements in jointly building civilized villages. On behalf of the regional CPC committee and people's government, he called on the people throughout the region to learn from the heroic collectives and personnel who had performed meritorious deeds in the artillery battle by their noble qualities of loving the motherland, of being loyal to the people, and of bravely giving their lives for the country, and to make contributions to the cause of building and defending the border area and winning fresh victories in defending the border area and resisting the enemy.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING MILITARY REGION SUPPORTS OPEN-DOOR PLAN

OW211321 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Nanjing Military Region CPC Committee's Standing Committee members and advisors made a special study and discussion of the government work report from 10 to 14 June, with special reference to the reality of army building.

Under the guidelines of Circular No 8 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and with reference to the central task of how to creatively implement the government work report, they discussed in particular the questions of how to continue creating a new situation in army work and how to support local economic construction.

They pointed out that state construction and army building are not in conflict. Only when state construction is successfully carried out can army building be pushed forward. The central authorities have decided to open five coastal cities in the Nanjing area to the outside world. Comrades in the army have an unshirkable duty to support the opening of these cities.

The Nanjing Military Region CPC Committee has decided to complete the following three tasks first:

1. Select the Shanghai Garrison District as a pilot area for educating cadres and fighters in the open-door policy and then popularize the education throughout the military region to enable all cadres and fighters to correctly understand the party's open-door policy.
2. Give vigorous manpower and material support to the construction of cities designated for opening to the outside world, especially to the construction of a number of key projects in the areas. When such support affects the interests of the army, the army should consider the question in the interest of the overall situation.
3. Learn from the construction experience of the opened area and work hard to create a new situation in army work.

CSO: 4005/704

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HEBEI'S RETIRED SOLDIERS PROMOTE RURAL ECONOMY

OW240212 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO has frontpaged in banner headline an investigative report entitled: "The Dual-purpose Personnel Find Promising Future in Rural Areas." The report deals with retired servicemen developing rural economy in Yuanshi County, Hebei Province.

By April this year, more than 1,500 retired servicemen began to run specialized households in Yuanshi County, accounting for about 12 percent of the total number of specialized households in the county. Of the 430 specialized households in commercial transport in the county, one-third were run by retired servicemen.

Retired servicemen in the county were the first to earn incomes of more than 10,000 yuan, establish truck-repair combines, set up the special trade in truck transportation, develop fungus production and solve the problems in marketing corn.

The investigative report says: The retired dual-purpose personnel in Yuanshi County are generally equipped with five qualifications.

1. They have a good educational and technical background. Most of them have had senior middle school education and are skilled in fishbreeding, farming, repair of transportation.
2. They have wide knowledge and are good at operations. (Li Zhanhai), the first to earn more than 10,000 yuan in the county, began to engage in chicken-raising when he noticed a shortage in egg supplies in 1981. Later, he bought a truck to engage in commercial transport after his chicken farm had developed in scale. When hundreds of special households in commercial transport had sprung in the county, he began to make preparations for setting up a cannery with an estimated daily output of 3 metric tons by using the many locally produced fruits.
3. They pay attention to efficiency and have good managerial skills. (Zhang Fengming) and three other retired servicemen in (Lanzuo) Township set up a truck-repair combine patterned after the army's management and education

procedures and laid down a set of operation and management rules. The combine has good discipline and high work efficiency. In less than a year it made a profit of more than 10,000 yuan.

4. They know policy and abide by the law.
5. They have lofty style and high political consciousness.

(Zhao Wenqin), secretary of the Yuanshi County Party Committee, has praised these retired servicemen as propagandists for the party's policies, models in developing commodity production, and frontrunners in achieving prosperity through hard work.

JIEFANGJUN BAO appends an editor's note recommending to its readers this investigative report prepared by the departments concerned under the PLA General Political Department and the Shijiazhuang Military Subdistrict.

CSO: 4005/704

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HENAN RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING--Zhengzhou, 25 Jun (XINHUA)--Over 30 reserve cadres at divisional and regimental level are currently receiving--for a certain period--strict training in military command, political education and logistics work in the Henan Provincial Military District. Since the promulgation of the new military service law, the Henan Provincial Military District has conducted such training for the first time for officers at divisional and regimental level of the reserve division formed last year. On the morning of 14 June, 31 local cadres gladly put on brand-new army uniforms at an auditorium in Zhengzhou city. Then, they began to systematically study military theory, knowledge on arms, services, foreign armies, combat organization and operations--more than 10 subjects leaders of the division and cadres of organs have to master. Relevant arrangements were also made for training these cadres in both political and logistics work. All the reserve officers were glad to have this opportunity to participate in the training. Bai Xianmin, deputy commander of the reserve division, and vice mayor of Kaifeng City, said: "We have not engaged in military work for many years now. We must make full use of this opportunity. We must set strict demands on ourselves, receive this exacting training, and fulfill all training programs to a high standard.

[By reporter Feng Jingjing and correspondent Zhou Shuangfeng] [Text] [OW251319 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0753 GMT 25 Jun 84]

CSO: 4005/704

PRC CADRE SYSTEM REFORM SAID TO FACE OBSTACLES

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 79, May 84 pp 59-61

[Article by Li Feng [2621 2800]: "Obstacles to Reform of Cadre System on Mainland"]

[Text] Recently, JENMIN JIHPAO published one commentator's article after another criticizing "certain cadres" for resisting the decisions of the central authorities and for blocking the implementation of the new cadre policy and the progress of structural readjustment. Why are so many obstacles being put up? JENMIN JIHPAO casually reduces the causes to the old conventions and conservative ideas of certain party committees and personnel departments. However, from this writer's contacts and understanding of the situation, the causes are more complex than the official analysis indicates.

Below I might as well make a specific analysis of the CPC cadre situation.

Why Are Intellectuals Always Rejected?

The CPC cadre ranks were basically established in the period of the ultraleft line; the main origins of the cadres were officers and soldiers transferred from the armed forces to the localities and "upstarts" who had taken part in previous political movements. In general, the entire cadre ranks were quite deeply affected by the ultraleft ideology. What they were familiar with was class struggle and continuing revolution, that is to say, they regarded it as their duty to "eat political food." But when it came to production management and specialized knowledge, they were often utterly ignorant. Now, after the focus of work has truly been shifted onto the track of economic construction, they unavoidably show that they are at a loss as to what to do and make fools of themselves.

In Shanghai, technicians at a factory, after consulting the experience of foreign countries, successfully designed a set of new equipment that, in concert with new technological processes, doubled and redoubled the production rate. This drew the attention of the relevant state department and the factory was given a sizable bonus. When the factory leaders were distributing the bonus, after various deductions were made to cadres with connections and who got preferential treatment according to precedent, there was just enough to

give each staff member and worker 30 yuan, but it was still necessary for some of the people in one department to be paid 7 yuan less per person. In that case, who should get less? After each leader stuck to his own position, the leaders finally decided: the technicians should get less! The reason was: "A slight success will make intellectuals cocky, and rather than cherishing them organizationally, inoculations must be given to prevent them from becoming arrogant and complacent." This was truly laughable! But the intellectuals were not laughing. They said: "This is a common occurrence, so what is there to smile about? If the fast cows are flogged, naturally they will become lazy cows." They grumbled: If one doesn't work, there is one fault--low enthusiasm; but the more one works, the more problems there are and the more serious the faults!

Faced with the intellectuals, many veteran cadres of enterprises were also full of grievances. They grumbled: "We are number-one big fools. We listened to the party, followed the party and engaged in revolution for several decades. Now in our decline we have neither learning nor skill, and we stand at a latrine pit but cannot empty our bowels!" But who is to blame for this? Seemingly, we cannot put the sole blame on them, because nonprofessionals and professionals are made, not borne. For more than 30 years they could have studied and become cadres proficient in professional work. It is a pity that in their youthful period of promise, they wasted their golden opportunity in artificial political class struggle; now, under the new circumstances, they are already approaching old age.

"The King of Ch'u loved 'slender waists'--beauties--so his countrymen died of hunger; the King of Wu loved swordsmen so his countrymen had many scars." This is far more than one generation's tragedy! Who should be held responsible?

The More Power the More Selfishness

On 22 March, JENMIN JIHPAO published a Commentator's article entitled "Select People in the Prime of Life To Shoulder Heavy Burdens in Enterprises." On 30 March, it published an article entitled "We Cannot Delay!" in which the commentator cited the leading cadre of the central authorities: "We must be determined to have the number-one and number-two men in the party committees be people in the prime of life with specialized knowledge and a pathbreaking spirit. The keys are the number-one and number-two men, and if they are not like this it will be very difficult to create a new situation." The fact that this cadre reform work has been carried out for many years but that warnings must still be raised shows that the work has been very successful. Wherein lies the problem? To this writer's knowledge, the main problem stems from the fact that some cadres feign compliance but are loath to part with authority. Why are the veteran cadres unwilling to retire?

Originally, among these veteran cadres there were genuine feelings of pain or embarrassment that were hard to mention. Today there are still totalitarian social structures where to have authority is to have everything--authority is truth, authority is advantage. Literary and art works from the mainland portray the situation thus: A person who has held power ". . . no longer can promote and take care of anyone, is no longer useful and therefore

removed from the namelist of human relationships." In these years, the high-sounding talk about ideals, responsibility, unselfishness, sacrifice of one's interest for the sake of others and wholeheartedness has been overdone, with the result that they have changed into their opposite and, therefore, society has become extremely callous, pragmatic, snobbish and philistine. Relationships between people have turned into relationships between political commodities, and one's social value and the degree of respect accorded him by others are decided by his possessions and what he can exchange or by the quality and quantity of his power. These veteran cadres who are on the verge of losing their power, as well as their family members, are naturally very sensitive about this question.

They not only worry about losing all sorts of privileges in politics and life but also worry about changes in the entire moral outlook in society of themselves as individuals and their families. Cadres who fairly early surrendered their power have already had a taste of the inconstancy of human relationships--when they were in power their offices were like markets to which people came in an endless stream; after leaving office it is like the case of "the weeping empress at the Gate of Harmony: the vermillion footsteps have vanished without a trace." And like ordinary people, they seek help in "swallowing the three-foot sword," and thus they are overcome with grief and their cries of discontent are quite loud. This sort of thing makes veteran cadres who still have real power more alert, and they talk over proper conditions, thinking that "If you don't see the hare, don't release the hawk." After solving one relevant problem after another, they slowly consider how to let go of their power so as to avoid regrets. Their considerations include putting their own sons and daughters, or a handful of trusted followers, into positions of real power, so as to provide for a rainy day in the future. This is one of the reasons that some units have had to repeatedly readjust their structures.

Of course, these plans and methods do not deceive the common people, and therefore people make the comment: "The bigger the official, the more selfish he is." Isn't this related to social reality as well as to the social system?

The Heavy Burden on Cadres Left by History

On the mainland there is a widely circulated story: A certain veteran cadre of noble character and high prestige, who visited Shen-chen and various special economic zones for the first time, on return said with bitter tears: "Chairman Mao died some years ago, and the country has turned into this shape. If this process goes on, what will be the difference between it and the old society?" To insist on measuring present reality with yardsticks from the past definitely describes some veteran cadres who have a fairly strong trace of "idealism." In their view, the entire significance of the lives of the revolutionary martyrs who were bled white and of the many people who have struggled all their lives for the cause of revolution, has been negated.

What is very strange is: Why do these people, who probably regard the cause of mankind's liberation as their own duty, turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to the disasters repeatedly created by the ultraleft line and, on the contrary,

carry on like this over the meager advantages obtained by the common people? This should be blamed on Mao Tse-tung's longtime hoodwinking of the cadres. In September 1962 at the 8th Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Central Committee, Mao said: "This country of ours could still turn into its opposite, and if so, no matter. After the negation of a negation there can still be a turning revisionism, then although its opposite may be called socialism, in fact it will be capitalism. Our grandchildren will certainly rebel and overthrow their elders because of the dissatisfaction of the masses. Therefore, from now on, we must stress class struggle year after year, month after month, day after day, when plenary sessions are held, when meetings of party representatives are held, stressing it whenever a meeting is held, so that we will have a sober understanding of this problem." Afterward, on various occasions Mao many times talked like this. We certainly must not underestimate the effect on cadres of Mao Tse-tung's long-term inculcation of ultraleft ideology under the slogans of "prevent capitalist restoration" and "combat and prevent revisionism."

The "Philosophical Poverty" of the Pragmatists

During the party consolidation campaign, it is said that some cadres openly put forward these questions: The new policy politically eliminates class lines, economically opens things up, and in ideology and culture it peacefully coexists with the decadent and moribund bourgeois influences, so how will we be able to preserve the just, clear-cut class nature of the proletariat? How are we to preserve the purity of the revolutionary ranks? How are we to insure that the political color of the proletariat's state power will never change? There are always a few people who will reserve their opinions and refuse to be convinced. When traveling about the country, on many occasions one often hears similar talk from ordinary state cadres and armed forces cadres. They also feel perplexed.

Currently, one serious defect among CPC pragmatists is that their theory lags far behind their practice. Perhaps they think that the key is first to achieve successes and then, after theoretical work, sum things up. The result is that in the current big reform, realistic theoreticians have still failed to devise a systematic ideological theory that would forcefully explain the variety of contradictions existing between the "four upholds" and the current policy as well as in social phenomena. They can only, under the slogan "unity must be maintained with the Party Central Committee," forcibly pursue their policy by means of "organizational discipline" from top to bottom. This serves only to enable the ultraleftists to occupy a superior position with respect to "orthodox" Marxism-Leninism.

Moreover, the present leadership of the CPC still stifles the scholarly exploration of the "orthodox" theory, enabling the ultraleftists, relying on "orthodox" theory, to call to account the realists in an overbearing, confident and forceful manner.

Therefore, we can say that in the current reform, if the "philosophical poverty" of the pragmatists is not changed in good time, there is bound to be one obstacle after another in the reform, and this has become a big secret worry.

"Buying-out Policy" Produces Temporary Effects

Currently, the powerholders in Peking are a batch of old political hands. The reason that the veteran cadres who are unwilling to hand over power are secure in their knowledge that they have strong backing and dare to resist the Central Committee's policy is that they still have real power, and thus the authorities have no choice but to adopt a quite lenient "buying-out policy" of compromise and concession.

Most of the middle- and lower-level cadres are of peasant origin, and in the initial period after obtaining political power they already had the idea of "30 mu of land, one ox, a wife, children and the warmer end of the k'ang [a heatable brick bed]." They fully utilize this weak point in the "buying-out policy." Focusing on the variety of misgivings by cadres about their life after retirement, the policymakers in Peking have thought of as many ways as possible to placate and give consideration to them. Not only will the veteran cadres after retirement or separation retain many privileges of a comforting nature, but also some provinces and cities have begun to set up "veteran cadre bureaus," which are specially responsible for solving all sorts of problems before and after retirement. The majority of the veteran cadres have already accepted these conditions. As for the minority of cadres who are firm in their unwillingness to hand over power, this problem is solved by stipulating that leading cadres at the provincial and city levels be under the age of 60. Consequently, as long as there is no sudden, unexpected change, the game is as good as lost for the opposition faction, and by the strategem of "persuading one's generals to give up their troops during a grand feast" the outcome is a foregone conclusion.

Gradual Change in Cadre Standards

The "three modernizations" policy for cadres on the mainland, "making them younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent," is generally considered by public opinion to be correct, but China has always had a special "national condition," namely, what the higher-ups say and what their subordinates do are often two different things; how the subordinates do things is of decisive significance. When specifically executing a policy, the common people normally find a "policy" closer to reality.

An oral summation of the situation, which is currently in wide circulation, is: "Age is a treasure, a record of formal schooling is indispensable, political integrity and talent are taken into consideration, but connections are most important." That is to say, actual work capability is not the most important qualification; a penetrating understanding of the affairs of human life, experience in the ways of the world, an ability to handle affairs smoothly and evasively and smoothness and slickness in establishing social relations are the decisive qualifications. However, as compared with the previous qualification for promotion to cadre, namely, that the candidate must "have a clean family record for three generations, have suffered bitterly and nursed deep hatred, have a clear-cut attitude, take a firm stand and be

absolutely illiterate," this is definite progress. According to the requirements, the new generation of intellectuals and students who have completed their studies abroad and returned to China will in the future be able to join the ranks of basic-level cadres. This is, in the final analysis, a good thing for effecting a basic improvement in the quality of the cadre ranks.

However, it is still a question whether the younger people who newly rise to power will be able to remain uncorrupted by power, be able to play their role under the constraints of relationships and be able to find the path of technological revolution in the present social structure.

9727

CSO: 4005/592

RUMOR OF WEI JINGSHENG'S MENTAL ILLNESS CONFIRMED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 79, May 84 p 40

[Article by Shih Ping (4258 0365): "Wei Ching-sheng Contracts Mental Illness"]

[Text] Wei Ching-sheng, China's famous fighter for democracy, has contracted schizophrenia in prison.

The news of Wei Ching-sheng's abnormality had long been rumored in Peking. Now it has been confirmed by a close friend of Wei's.

Long ago Wei Ching-sheng had once received treatment in the Prisoners' Ward of Peking's Fu-hsing Hospital. He was in a trance, his eyes stared blankly and he did not recognize his acquaintances. When he was taken for the second time to this hospital for treatment, his condition became more serious and he went into a coma.

The Prisoners' Ward of Fu-hsing Hospital specializes in handling the cases of famous prisoners. Chiang Ch'ing and Chang Ch'un-ch'iao have received treatment in this place.

Wei Ching-sheng was arrested on 29 March 1979. Afterward, on a trumped-up charge of "selling military intelligence" he was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Several days before his arrest, Wei had been shadowed by the Peking Public Security Bureau. At that time he took the attitude of a "martyr" in preparing to be arrested. From a look at his firm will and his mental preparation before his arrest, it was very unlikely that he would become insane because of a "mental upset."

Liu Ch'ing [0491 7230], chief editor of PEI-CHING CHIH CH'UN [PEKING SPRING] and the author of "Notes from Prison," encountered Wei Ching-sheng by chance in the Pan-pu Bridge Detention Center. Wei turned a blind eye to this intimate friend, and Liu Ch'ing felt that this was very strange and thought that Wei Ching-sheng could be mentally abnormal.

Is this the tragedy of a man, or the tragedy of a nation?